

International Women's Day Supplement



U2 Economics student John MacBain received 954 votes in yesterday's election, beating out his nearest opposition by 154 votes.

McBain, Laurin win

by Ann Brocklehurst

Close to 20% of the students turned out to elect John MacBain next year's Students' Society president. MacBain, who won 40% of the popular vote, described himself as being "too tired for seventh heaven."

He mustered enough energy, however, to comment on a few of his personal policies.

MacBain wants to "try and represent all students, not just special interest groups." He also plans "to promote McGill as number one by bringing in big-name entertainment and

trying to raise school spirit like the engineers have."

In the remaining months before he takes office, MacBain plans "to talk to a lot of people and try to get filled in on the details of the Students' Society."

The position of External vice-president will be filled next year by Benoit Laurin. He defeated his only rival, Richard Boudreau, by close to 600 votes.

Laurin expressed disappointment that students voted not to join ANEQ, but he said he would not interpret this as a sign that McGill students did

not want to be involved in the Quebec student movement.

"I take it as meaning that students do not want to join ANEQ structured as it is. We'll try and work hard to change it from the outside. Hopefully this will be just as effective as working from within," commented Laurin.

In other elections, Michele Press won the Arts Senate seat, Paul Albert the Science Senate seat, and Margaret Clarke was elected undergraduate representative to the Board of Governors.

Judicial Board rules:

Publications Board invalid

by Ellen McKeough

The Publications Board does not have "sole and final authority" over the budget of the McGill Daily, according to the Judicial Board of the Students' Society.

The Judicial Board met last night to decide whether the Daily had the right to petition Students' Council for an extraordinary grant apart from the original subsidy granted it by the Publications Board.

French edition editor Henri Paul Normandin, when presenting the Daily's case, said the Publications Board's ability to grant the Daily's initial subsidy did not preclude the Daily's right to petition Council for extra funds.

The Judicial Board rejected this petition.

The Daily then claimed that section 17.1 and 17.1.21 of the by-laws, which give the Publications Board sole and final authority over the budget and make that budget binding on Students' Council, conflict with section 4.3.3 of the constitution.

Section 4.3.3 of the constitution states, "The Students' Council shall possess general jurisdiction and final authority over the financial affairs of the Students' Society."

After the decision, Normandin commented, "The implications of the decision are great. Students' Council can now do anything it wants: help the Daily or shut it down."

"The Daily has lost the minimal autonomy it had with the Publications Board. But once you cannot fulfill the mandate given to you, which is to publish five times a week, the gamble is worth it. This paper is meant to be a daily, and we have an obligation to do everything in our power to keep it a daily."

Students' Society President

Gary Eisen would not comment on the Judicial Board's ruling except to say the decision stands.

"The Judicial Board has the final say," Eisen told the Daily last night.

There will be a Council meeting tonight at 6 pm to discuss the decision. Although Eisen does not know yet what

proposals will be made, he said "It would not be advantageous to not have a paper for the rest of the year."

Daily news editor and chairperson of the Publications Board Ann Brocklehurst tried to put the current situation in a historical framework.

"The general sentiment last continued on page 23

Montreal
Thursday
March 8, 1979
Volume 68, No. 85

The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

Fee increase, ANEQ fail

by Ellen McKeough

Students' Society President Gary Eisen is "pleased" that McGill students voted yesterday not to join l'Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) because "the executive committee did not support ANEQ. Therefore, we were reflecting student sentiment. The students showed they agree with us."

Eisen was disappointed that the students voted against the fee increases, but feels StudSoc "learned a great deal. With a little bit more publicity we could have gotten it through."

According to Eisen, the president-elect and the VPs Internal and External will begin training "right away." The 1979-80 Students' Council takes office on June 1.

VP Finance John Collis was "encouraged" that students were more willing to favour the fee increase than membership in ANEQ "because that shows a willingness to consider financial questions seriously."

Collis feels Council's "long deliberation" on the fee question "cost the Society valuable time in which the student body could have been educated more fully" in the necessity of a fee increase.

There will be a reduction in the purchasing power of student fees next year due to inflation, "which will necessitate concentrating more time on the business operations of the Students' Society."

Chief Returning Officer Michael Sadler said the turnout was "good, extremely good." 2553 votes were cast in the Presidential election. 204 additional votes were considered spoiled.

Lewis Ruvinsky received four write-in votes. Late last week Ruvinsky petitioned the Judicial Board to declare the Students' Society elections invalid because of two technical infractions. John Buchanan, Tom Davis, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels also received write-in votes for president.

Students' Society election results

President

Philip Azimov	198
Todd Ducharme	800
Tom Hadjis	158
Harold Koblin	239
John MacBain	954 elected

VP External

Richard Boudreau	827
Benoit Laurin	1396 elected

Undergraduate rep to Board of Governors

Margaret Clarke	986 elected
Rafik Haddad	369
Thomas Hruby-Holy	347
Allan Smith	398

Science rep to Senate

Paul Albert	155 elected
Tassos Dionisopoulos	103
Mark Greenspoon	136
Guy Kezirian	90

Arts rep to Senate

Gary Arpin	97
Michael Gardner	137
Michele Press	372 elected
John Rokakis	107
Richard Szostak	88

Membership in ANEQ

Yes	747
No	1841

Fee increase

Yes	968
No	1562

Editorial Board

Important Editorial Board meeting at 4 pm. Be there.

Editorial Bored

Due to financial difficulties, there will be no paper tomorrow.



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continued on page 6



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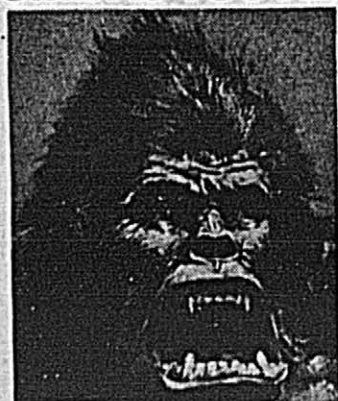


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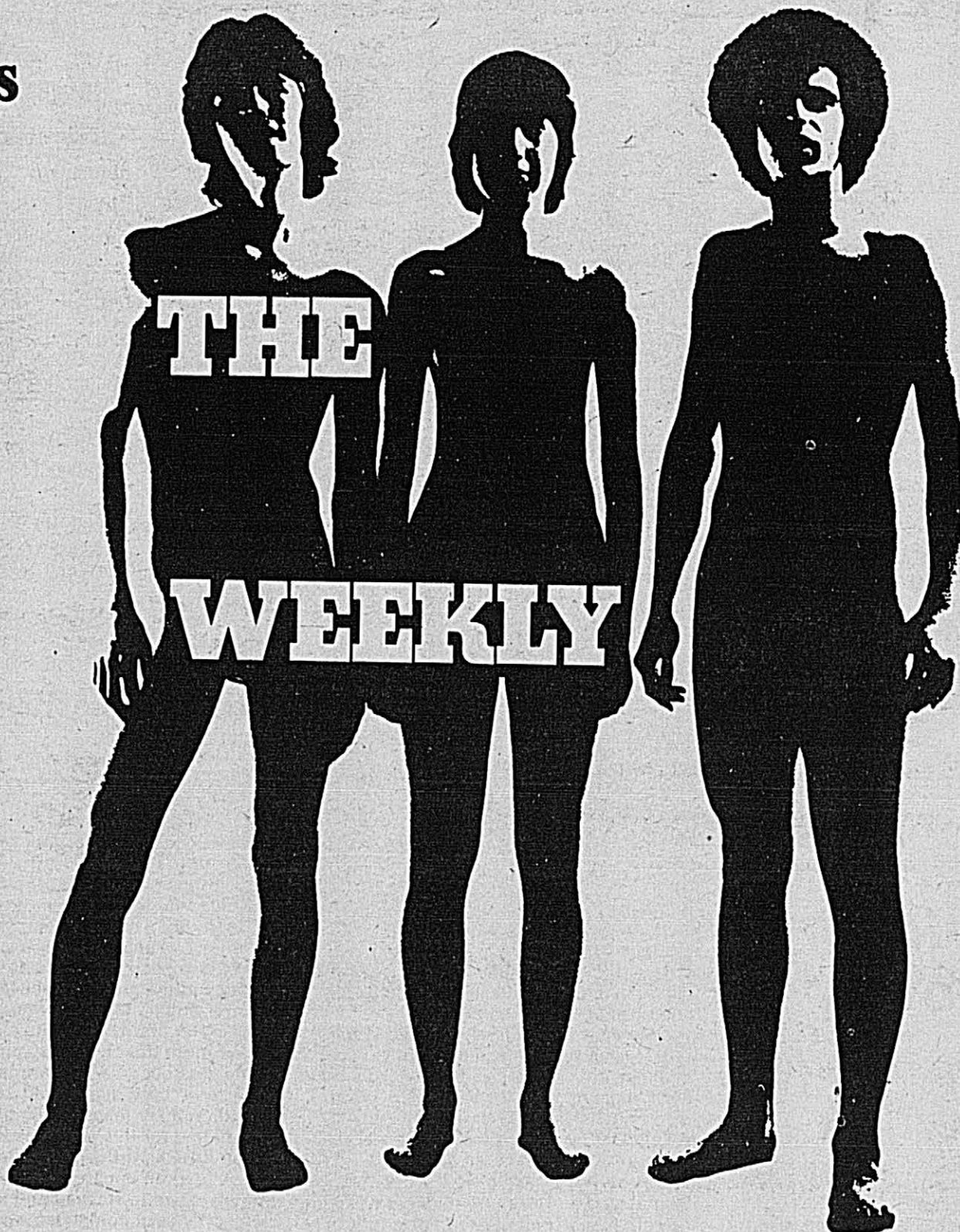
by Chris Pomlecko

Upon Aristophanes' play *The Tyrant of Syracuse*, the story of a tyrant whose oppression gained him the hatred of his people causing him to forbid them to talk to one another, is hung the loose plot of the McGill Theatre Lab's presentation *Too Far to Walk*. The plot hangs very loosely indeed, for the performance is comprised of short skits examining different forms of modern media. Various contemporary issues are humorously, occasionally sophomorically treated, as the story thread rambles to its absurd conclusion.

Most of the scenes are in themselves very funny, brought to life by the vivacity of the numerous performers, all of whom are students of the Theatre Lab. All students took part in the writing of the scenes, which were improvised on stage as the course progressed. The various scenes were then pieced into a somewhat coherent narrative by Professors Michael Bristol and Irwin Gopnik, to whose crisp co-direction of the play must be credited much of its success.

As none of the players in the troupe is professional, there are some flaws in the acting, but several actors gave notable performances. Ed Saxon, veteran of Tuesday Night Café and Players' Theatre turns in several fine comic performances, especially one at the end of the play, where his impersonation of a well-known monarch is a virtual gem. In her role as girlfriend of main character and hero Peter the Lobster Eater (Peter Grossman), Linda Thomson delivers an off-centre deadpan characterisation that finely complements Grossman's overexuberance. Together they work extremely well.

Too Far to Walk is an entertaining pot pourri of humour and song which began yesterday and continues through Saturday, then March 14 to 17 in Moyse Hall. And that is certainly not too far to walk.



Peter Grossman and Linda Thomson locked in Thespian embrace, Chris Holder standing.

Thursday, March 8, 1979

ON CAMPUS Of Rice and Beans

by Michael Pasternak

The International Students' Association of McGill is sponsoring a Caribbean Cultural Week until Saturday March 10th. The week is intended as a publicity event for the McGill Caribbean Students' Association and as a general information or carnival of Caribbean culture. Emphasis will be placed on the "panoramic wealth of diversity of culture of the Caribbean islands." Events will include a Cultural Show, a dinner dance, an exhibition of local artist Leon Llewellyn's paintings and a Caribbean menu offered in the Union cafeteria today from 12 noon 'till 4 pm, featuring rice and beans, Caribbean chicken and other traditional dishes.

There will be a children's show at the Negro Community Center at 2035 Coursol St. The show is open to all children (be they university students or not).

Friday evening at 8 pm at Redpath Hall there will be a Culture Show with plays, skits, a slide show, music and dance portraying the Caribbean way of life. Tickets can be obtained in advance for \$1.75 and \$2.00 at the door.

Saturday night the dinner / dance will be taking place in the cafeteria and in the Union Ballroom. Admission to the dinner is three dollars, the dance is two dollars and admission to both is \$4.50.

There will be books on sale from the Liberation Bookstore as well as baked goods and an arts and crafts exhibition in Union 107-108 until Friday. Judging by yesterday's turnout, the events promise to be a success. It would be a good idea to get down to Union 107-108 and check it out. For more information, on the Caribbean Cultural Week contact the I.S.A. office at 392-8940 or 489-1945.



Eddie Money will open for Santana next Tuesday.

In the Groove:

Take the Money and Run

by Ron Wigdor

Eddie Money entered the music scene last year and instantly became a national hero. Along with Elvis Costello and the rest of the alleged "new wave" movement he was the perfect remedy for an America caught in the middle of the disco-British progressive rock continuum. The punchy rock'n'roll style was clean, crisp, refreshing. It was a welcome change in the record industry as skeptics were beginning to doubt the

Danny & The Juniors adage, "Rock'n'roll is here to stay, it will never die." Rock hadn't tasted so good since the Stones' *Exile On Main Street* release of 1972.

Money's first album, released late in 1977, was a no-frills package containing ten cuts of basic rock'n'roll. Highlighting the LP were "Two Tickets To Paradise", the overplayed "Baby Hold On", and a rocked-up version of Smokey Robinson's old classic "You've Really Got A Hold On Me". Tours and a top-selling record gave Eddie Money groupies a shot on the cover of *Circus* magazine, and whatever other consequences one has to pay for being a celebrity.

When an artist records a successful debut disc it's extremely difficult to produce a comparable follow-up, a fact Money was aware of while recording his second album, *Life For The Taking*. Like Boston, Lake, and numerous others down the line, Money has failed in his effort of putting out a

decent successor. The music here seems bland, without much feeling as if it was done as a cop-out (why work on something when it will sell two million copies anyway!). The chord of progressions offer little to the imagination and each track is almost a carbon copy of the one before it. "Gimme Some Water" is one of the only two worthwhile achievements on *Life For The Taking*. A basic rock song, it features an excellent guitar solo by Jimmy Lyon. The disco-influenced "Maybe I'm A Fool" is good to dance to and does have a cute melody. It won't rank next to "Miss You" or "Do Ya Think I'm Sexy", but nevertheless it's a nice try.

If the past is any indication of Eddie Money's future he'll gradually fade and die within the next few years. But for the meantime Money will open up for Carlos Santana's band next Tuesday and no doubt will perform most of the boring tracks from *Life For The Taking*.

Straight to the Heart

Straight to the Heart:
Dire Straits

by H.D. Kader

Just back from a major tour of Britain with the Talking Heads, the London based quartet, the Dire Straits will be stopping in Montreal next Wednesday to play Le Plateau Auditorium in Parc Lafontaine.

The country-pop ensemble has also been busy in the studio in between extensive gigging in London and its environs. The first Dire Straits album, recorded more than a year ago in England, has become the surprise LP of the year in both quality and sales. The extraordinary response by the music market for this laid back brand of Clapton-Dylan-influenced blues-rock has prompted an encore effort; the band flew down to Nassau and in three short weeks completed work on their soon to be released recording, tentatively titled *Communiqué*.

The brains behind this minimalist "almost new wave" group is Mark Knopfler. He wrote all the songs found on the first release, is lead singer and plays lead and rhythm guitars. When asked whether his band's music appeals to lovers of folk, blues or pop, he commented, "There's a certain spirit to our songs that try and get across a

particular vibe. We may record something that may sound low-key, but it's got to have tautness about it."

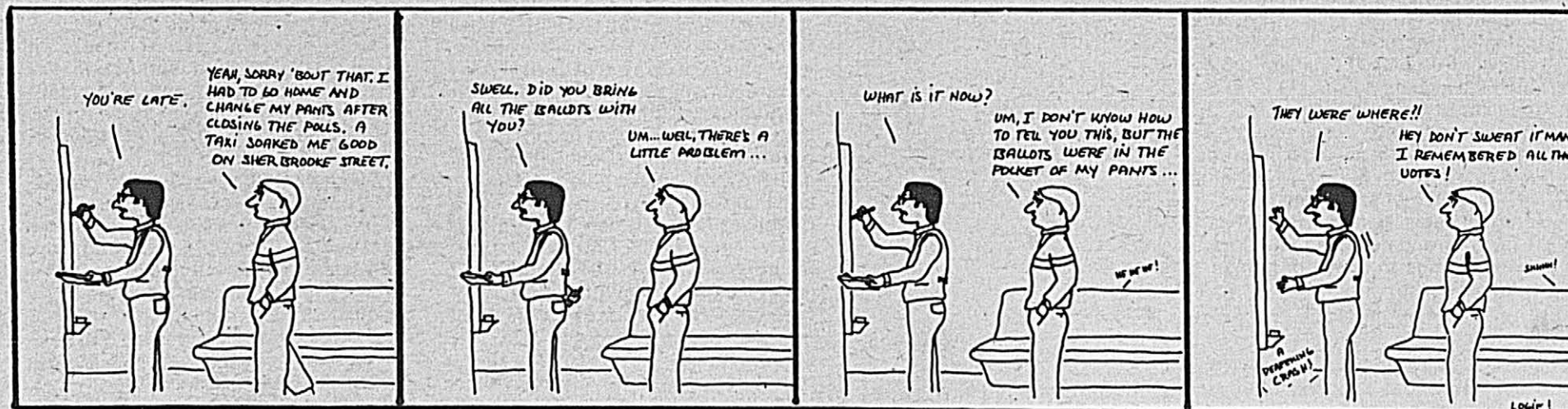
Their stage presence has been reported to be far superior to the vinyl reproduction of their work. The recording is not 32 track highly engineered mixes. Rather, the basic strumming, sliding guitar, and ever-present drum beat dominates. Yet out of nine songs on the debut disc, only four successfully transmit their stage spontaneity. The B side is close to perfect in both content and delivery, while the opening side has only one fine song, "Down to the Waterline". This piece deals with the waterfront district of London, where there's "French kisses in the darkened doorways/A foghorn blowing out wild and cold/A policeman shines a light upon my shoulder." Knopfler's stratocaster whines a swan song to "sweet surrender on the quayside". Also on this side is the overplayed track "Water of Love". The cut details an attempt at erotic enticement of "a woman I once called my own". This tune starts to irritate one after awhile, due to its repetitious vocal delivery and beat.

On the flip side listeners are treated to a barrage of fine tuned compositions. The theme song for the band is the Steve Gibbons-like hit "Sultans of Swing". It describes the loneliness experienced by a jazz band as they play the nightclub circuits "Way on down/ south way on down/south London town". This "trumpet playing band" is not appreciated by the Friday night rockers "it ain't what they call rock'n'roll". Nevertheless the Sultans play what they love and play it straight, like the Dire Straits.

"Wild West End", a melodic blend of soft acoustic and electric guitar, is another track dealing with the neighbourhoods of London. It plays with the term "Wild West" of cowboys 'n' Indians fame to lend the area a saloon like atmosphere: "In the backroom it's a man's world/All the money go down" and the GoGo girls strip close up for big tips.

Taken as a whole, the Dire Straits first album smacks of their London roots, to the extent that close to half the songs deal exclusively with different areas of the city, another couple detailing characters from these spots. The majority of the LP's material is simplistic love-lost tough-town bromides we've all heard before. The select sound of the songs is what has made the success of the Dire Straits.

The Insiders by Stuart Logie





International Women's Day



1979

Feminism, like many social movements, often seems to be sinking into obsolescence. The women's "movement", particularly at McGill, moves almost imperceptibly at times. In many ways the movement has been marketed as another fashion or fad. Caught in the glamour of the popularization of feminism, we often lose sight of the causes of and forces for change. Feminism has not been relegated completely to the fashion magazines and television talk shows. It is alive and well only because there are still so many problems to overcome.

Women did not appear with the women's movement. For the first time, however, they are becoming aware of themselves as a distinct group within society with distinct needs and expectations. They are writing their history and constructing a future. Their projects do not seek an audience for they are breaking out of a role of being defined by others, by superstition and bigotry.

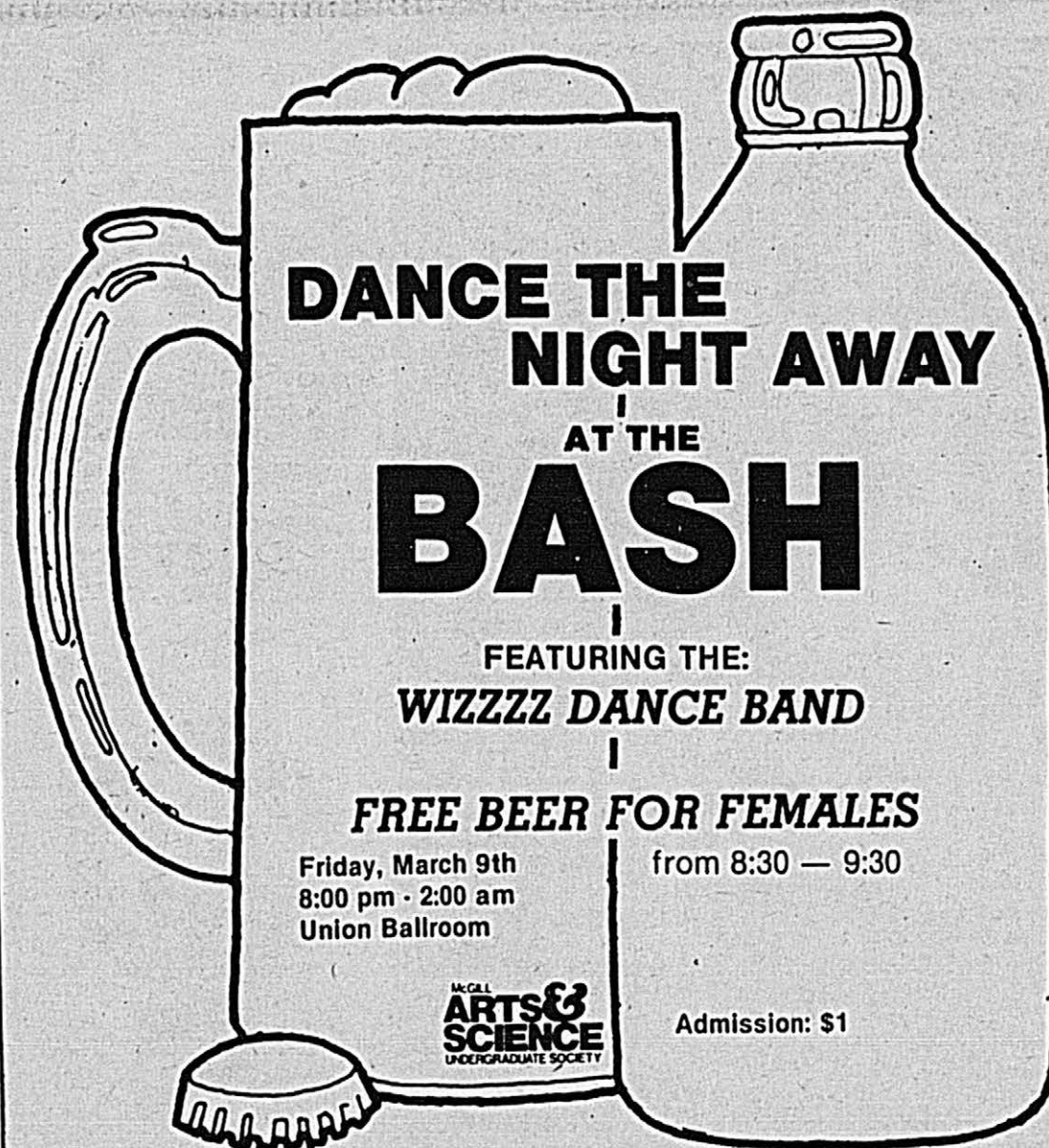
Feminism as a social and political movement affects all sectors of society. It combats sexism and sexism oppresses both men and women. Because, as a movement, it challenges longstanding fundamental traditions and beliefs, it may seem somewhat utopian. Feminism projects a society in which individual and social development will not be limited by sexual chauvinism.

We cannot talk of human emancipation from economic and social oppression as a goal in any way separate from women's liberation.

It is only when women see themselves as historical subjects rather than objects, and demand the freedom and equality that is rightfully theirs will society change to allow for human development in the fullest sense.

Molly Kane





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continued from page 2

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continued on page 23

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International Situation: Fits and Starts

by Alan Morantz
of the Georgian

Women's movements around the world enjoyed varying degrees of success mixed with failure this past year.

In Spain, the Ministry of Culture has formed a committee on women's rights and is drawing up laws for submission to Parliament calling for, among other things, economic equality and greater protection against rape. Most women holding the same jobs as men earn less. Proof of guilt in rape cases must be so specific it is almost impossible to get a conviction.

The proposed law would ease the women's burden of proof and perhaps encourage Spanish women to put aside fears of being ostracized by the traditionally puritanical society.

But activists in the women's movement feel cheated by Spain's new constitution, which makes no reference to abortion, day care or simple incompatibility as grounds for uncontested divorce. Some women are also upset by the constitution's failure to change the country's rigid custody law, which gives husbands the absolute right to custody of children in cases of marital breakup. The constitution does provide for legalization of contraceptives, although a doctor's prescription is still necessary.

The biggest problem facing Spanish women, however, is the attitude and social fabric of this macho-style country. Voicing the prevailing attitude, one man told an American correspondent, "Our women are flying the coop. And did you ever try to get a bunch of chickens back in? I guess it's all part of this democracy thing. You give them the vote, and the first thing you know they want freedom."

Violence in Nicaragua against the Somoza regime has triggered organization within the women's movement there. Support for the movement mushroomed after the National

Guard used tear gas against a small group of women demonstrating in front of the United Nations building in early 1978.

The movement began a year ago with a few informal meetings of about 15 women concerned with the mounting violence in the country. Since then, the movement has spread from the upper and middle classes to the wives of peasants and workers.

The movement, called the Association of Women Concerned with National Problems, has given priority to organizing committees of women in slum areas of the cities. Noisy demonstrations have been held and on one occasion two women were killed when National Guardsmen tried to stop the protest. The movement also helped plan a "hunger march" of peasant women and that, too, was repressed, resulting in two deaths.

In Italy the growing women's movement contributed to the rise of Tina Anselmi, the country's first woman cabinet minister, who was appointed Labour Minister in mid-1977. Also in Italy, women are moving into a job once thought to be the bastion of males—terrorism. A dramatically increasing number of women, dubbed by the Italian press as "guerrillas with skirts", are not any more the submissive companions of terrorist men as they were once believed to be.

About 1,500 women in Greece early this year enlisted for 14 months in the Greek military, much to the displeasure of women's

liberation groups who said volunteers would offer themselves for further exploitation in the traditionally male-dominated society. It was the start of Greece's first-ever female volunteer army.

Throughout Greece, 20 women's groups have joined in opposing women's military service. They said they will not accept equal responsibilities with men when they do not have equal rights.

The status of women is coming under close study in Israel. A government-appointed study which produced 130 pages of recommendations showed widespread neglect of women's rights. The most important recommendation is for the creation of a government office to administer to women and to monitor their status.

The study also recommended that women's right to

birth control be recognized, family planning services be made available as part of the nation's public health services, women who claim personal or social hardship be allowed to have abortions and rape proceedings be held behind closed doors, with women being assigned to hospitals and police stations. It proposed that judges of both sexes preside over rape cases.

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The Principle Problem

ANN ARBOR, MI (CPS-CUP)—In 1977, only 35 of the nearly 4,000 US college presidents were women. Today, the ratio has improved marginally, but still resembles a record proportion of the last hundred years—three percent.

The sheer minority of women college presidents prompted Patricia Donisi, a recent Ph.D. graduate of the University of Michigan Center for Study in Higher Education, to investigate the difference in backgrounds of male and female college presidents. "In particular," Donisi said, "I wondered if the women had faced unusual barriers in their careers, and if they had needed extraordinary qualifications to reach a post so long dominated by men."

To her surprise, Donisi found that academically the backgrounds were fairly similar. "The women did not, as I had hypothesized, need to

amass several degrees and extra years of experience to achieve the same positions as the man. In fact, three of the female presidents did not hold doctorates." The women, though, were usually older at the time of earning the highest degree.

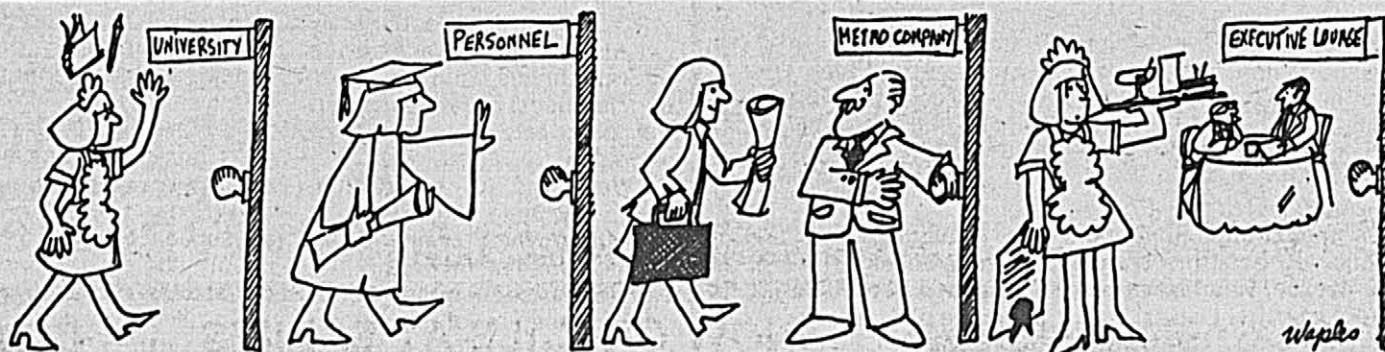
When comparing personal characteristics, however, Donisi found the women apparently had to make some sacrifices in terms of family and career. The women were less likely to be married (only six of the 20 women in the study were married), and were less likely to have children, or had fewer children than the average male college president.

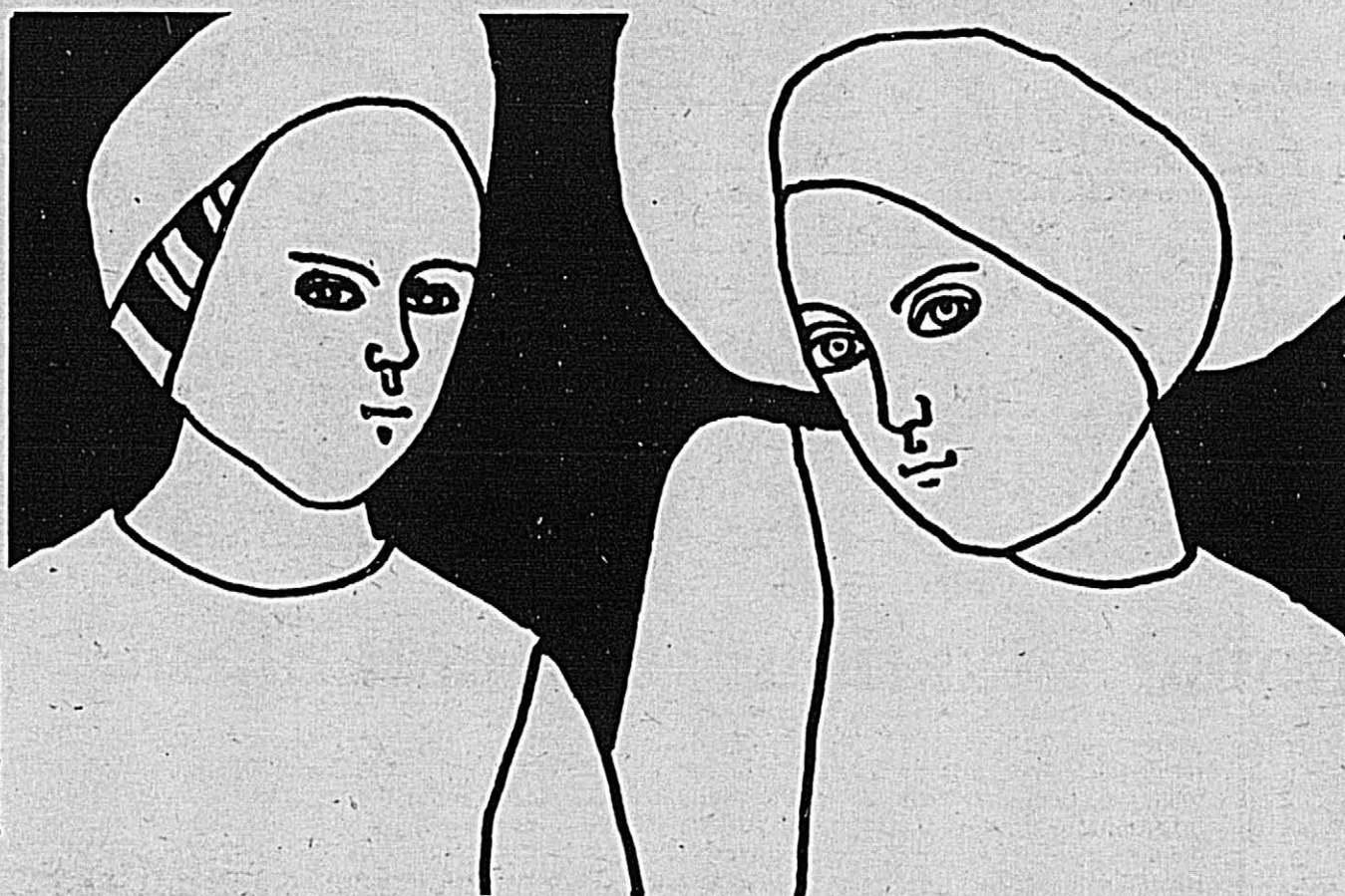
Also, where men frequently cited "family" as a source of emotional support, the women more often turned to colleagues and close friends.

When dispensing advice for college president aspirants,

women tended to be more serious. "Be prepared to work long hours. Take courses and get early experience in administration and finance" were typical recommendations. The men, meanwhile, gave more importance to personal attributes of the would-be presidents, such as "having a good sense of humor, getting along with co-workers, and having an understanding spouse."

Donisi told the UM Information Service that the next survey of women college presidents would probably vary sharply from hers. The women she studied "are of a generation who were culturally conditioned to marry and establish a family before pursuing career interests," she said. "A researcher five years from now may find a much different and larger group to study."





graphic by Louise Scott

Androgyny: Best of Both Possible Worlds

by Peter Menyasz

Men and women are searching for a key to equality of the sexes and liberation from sex role stereotyping.

Androgyny is such a key.

Androgyny is often confused with hermaphroditism and bisexuality, but the confusion is easily dispelled by defining the three terms.

Hermaphroditism is a physiological manifestation in which an individual has both male and female physical attributes. Bisexuality simply refers to a person's preference for both male and female sex partners.

Androgyny is a combination of the best of male and female personality traits to form a completely liberated individual. It does not imply that the individual will be either a "feminine" male or a "butch" female.

The androgynous individual, or androgyne, will still be a "masculine" male, but without the inhibitions of the "macho" image that society forces on him and the addition of the traditionally feminine characteristics of caring, emotion and the expression of feelings.

The female androgyne will

still be a "feminine" woman, if she so wishes, but no longer restricted by the chains of submissiveness and complemented by the traditionally masculine characteristics of ambition and assertiveness.

"I can't see anything less than that (androgyny) as being liberated," says UBC women students' office director Lorette Woolsey.

The feeling that androgyny is the only solution to society's limitations on freedom of personal expression is becoming more and more widespread as exposure to the idea increases.

June Singer's book *Androgyny: Toward a new theory of sexuality*, explores the historical background from which the theory has grown, but is difficult reading at best. The book is heavily laden with psychological jargon and mythological references.

But it is the only definitive piece available on the subject of androgyny and is considered by some to be the "bible" of human liberation.

Singer's work provided the basis for Tamahnous Theatre Company, a Vancouver actors' collective, to write and perform *Vertical Dreams*.

VD, as it is affectionately called, was collectively written by Tamahnous, and its members learned a great deal about the practical applications of androgyny.

"We did a lot of reading, especially June Singer's book on androgyny," says Suzie Payne, one member of the Tamahnous cooperative.

The intention of the group was to craft a play examining the androgyne as the ar-

chetypal liberated individual, as a balance of opposing principles."

"We discovered that all of us were connected to sexual patterns, to role identifications," says Payne.

"We had illusions of being somehow liberated from that sexual role discrimination."

"But we discovered how deep our patterning does go," she added.

Society's reinforcement of stereotyped roles begins at birth and by the time adulthood is achieved, the roles are so deeply ingrained that the individual can rarely be liberated.

There is little resistance in principle to the integration of male and female personality traits. As a matter of fact, it is obvious that the concept of androgyny is a preferred one.

If women displayed more masculine characteristics and men more feminine ones, there would be a new common ground through which the sexes could communicate. Any such furthering of relationships between individuals can be nothing but an advantage in a society which is plagued by lack of communication.

Problems arise with the application of the androgynous ideal when it extends beyond the individual's personal consciousness and into his/her role in society.

"There will be more resistance to androgynous roles," says Woolsey.

"We don't know what the consequences are."

Our society's concept of social roles, especially in terms of the individual's role as a worker in the society, are still completely based on male

attitudes.

Companies that are liberated enough to accept the hiring of women employees as executives are still rarely willing to change their work structures to fully accommodate women in promotion structures.

Some companies that have hired women executives have been shocked when those women have asked for up to two years off for pregnancy leave. The male executives still mistakenly feel that women are a poor investment for this reason, and are likely to resist these entries, particularly the re-entry of women into the corporate structure.

"Role exchange and role reversal are impractical," says Woolsey, "there is little that can be done about them until there is a greater acceptance of androgyny by individuals," she added.

"Androgyny is an appealing kind of ideal, but it's going to take generations to change."

As with all other proposed social changes, the liberation of each individual from his/her sex role stereotype must still remain a personal prerogative. And as more individuals move closer to the androgynous ideal, its obvious advantages such as the widening of comfortable social contacts will be impressed upon society in general.

And, of course, androgynous parents will raise children steeped in the idea: male children unafraid to cry, female children unafraid to compete and win.

It seems like an unpretentious ideal to work toward. But a worthwhile one.

happeningshappeningshappenings

Today, the McGill Women's Union is sponsoring a potluck dinner in commemoration of International Women's Day and Judy Chicago's "Dinner Party" exhibit. All women are most welcome to share a meal at 7:00 in the Union Cafeteria. A donation of a food or \$2.00 would be appreciated.

Mary Daly, radical feminist theologian, will speak on *Gyn-Ecology Spinning New Time/Space* Thursday, March 29, at 8:00 pm in the Loyola Campus Centre Main Lounge, 7141 Sherbrooke Street West. Sponsored by the Simone de Beauvoir Institute, the lecture is free and open to the public.

Simone de Beauvoir Institute presents *Terre des Femmes '79*, a contact and information day with Montreal women's groups, on Saturday, March 10 from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., in the Loyola Campus Centre Main Lounge, 7141 Sherbrooke Street West. Coffee and doughnuts will be provided and the cafeteria is open for lunch. Admission is free and open to the public. For registration and further information call the Simone de Beauvoir Institute at 482-0320 local 715 or 879-8521.

Demonstration tonight called by Confederation of National Trade Unions and Conseil des Enseignants du Quebec. This year's theme: Demands of Common Front workers. Leaves Parc Préfontaine (Préfontaine Metro) 7:00. Followed by assembly CEGEP Maisonneuve 9:00.

Today

PollSci Seminar:

Professor Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard University will give an informal talk on The French Left after the 1978 elections. Noon to 2 pm in the Leacock Council Lounge, 8th floor.

Association of German Students:

Presents "Nachtschatten" (w. Eng. s.t.) in its weekly series of New German Cinema. Niklaus Schilling's suspense film is set in the moors of northern

Germany. 8 pm, German Lounge, 6th floor, Bronfman Building. Free.

Women's Union:

A potluck dinner will be held tonight in the Student Union cafeteria. All McGill female students, faculty, and employees are invited to attend this gigantic dinner party celebration and have a great time! 7-9 pm.

The Meaning of Marxism:

The IS study group this week merges theory and practice—join us tonight at the International Women's Day March! (No place or time submitted. -Ed.)

Amnesty International:

Interested in joining Amnesty International? There will be a meeting today at 5:00 pm at the Newman Centre (3484 Peel). Amnesty International defends prisoners of conscience throughout the world and works toward their release, as well as working toward the abolition of torture. There are no political or religious affiliations. For more information come to our meeting.

Hillel Purim Casino Night:

Our grand Purim finale. Games, gambling (that doesn't hurt your pocket), prizes & refreshments. Our dealers await your adventurous spirit. Las Vegas watch out—Hillel's moving in... We still need dealers—call Rachel, 845-9171.

Faculty of Music free concerts:

Recital Room C-209 1 pm: Gordon Simms, trombone, Douglas Miller, flute. Works by Childs, Barat, Hindemith, Hartley, Ibert, Villa-Lobos. 8:30 pm: Edmund Brownless, tenor, Heather Toews, piano, Jeff Gibson, horn. Works by Beethoven, Schubert, Britten.

McGill Drama Program's Theatre Lab:

"Too Far to Walk," Moyse Hall Theatre, 8 pm. Tickets: Arts 155, Sadie's, \$2.50-\$3.00.

McGill Caribbean Students' Society Cultural Week:

Caribbean Lunch on sale in Union Cafeteria, from 11:30 am to 2 pm. Come and sample our delicacies!

Hillel Illick:

"We are All Arab Jews in Israel" directed by Igaal Niddam, a Moroccan Jew who strongly believes that Israel's population of Arab Jews could provide a natural bridge leading to an Israel-Arab understanding. 7:30 pm, 3460 Stanley St.

Centre for Northern Studies and Research:

Film "Fort Good Hope", 12:30-1:30, Leacock 219. A native perspective of pipeline impact in the Mackenzie Valley is presented in this film, which was shot during the Berger Inquiry.

Gong Show:

Hillel is prepping for its Grandiose Purim Gong Show. We need acts—humour, wit, guts or talent. Now's your chance. Get your act together & call Rachel 845-9171. Prize for best act.

Gay McGill:

Guest Lecturer Dr. John Southin, professor of Biology, will speak on "The Nature of Gay Oppression." A question and answer period will follow. All welcome, 7:30 pm in Union 425.

Term Paper Research Clinics:

Last 2 days! Thursday's Clinics cover Social Science subjects; Friday's cover Humanities. Each day at 10 am and 1 pm,

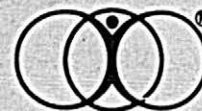
lasting one hour, at the Information Desk on the Main floor of the Undergraduate Library. Call 392-4288 for more info.

Sociology Students Association:

Our lunchtime speaker is Prof. Roger Krohn, from 12-1 pm in Leacock 738 on "The Social Process of Scientific Investigation."

continued on page 16

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TONIGHT!

Abuse: A Congenital Problem

by May Williams and Jan Lancaster
of The Georgian

Abuse against women, but more explicitly, wife battering, is a deep-rooted and continuing part of our patriarchal society. While the family, along with other social, religious, educational and economic institutions, is supposed to strengthen family ties, it is the family that teaches approval of the use of violence.

Richard Gelles, in his work *The Violent Home*, writes that people who as children had observed their parents engaging in physical violence were more likely to engage in the same sort of activity with their own spouses than those who never saw their parents fight.

Deborah, one of the recent habitants of a women's refuge centre, verified that she herself was a witness to parental violence and then found herself as a wife subjected to the same violence.

Our dilemma is what to do about it, how to stop it or how to help those women and children who find themselves in this situation. Dell Brown in her study *Battered Wives* writes that contrary to popular belief, low-income families were no more prone to nor more readily accepting of violence in the home than were middle or upper-income families.

Why do these women stay? Fremma Engel, a social worker at the Metro Guy Centre 'Locale des Services Communautaires', counsels many battered women. According to Engel, "Women who remain with abusive mates don't think they can make it on their own."

A woman stays in a violent home because she is afraid to leave, ashamed to tell anybody she has been beaten, and because she is worried about providing for her children.

Gelles and Brown also found that many of these women have married young to get out from parental control (and parental violence) but have had little education or training for a job that could buy them time and economic independence. Marriage and having children is someone's role as defined by our society; having fulfilled society's expectations, these women find themselves in violent marriage; they have no way out.

She is not well qualified for the labour market. Even if she is, she must consider the costs-of-living and day-care. She will have to apply and qualify for welfare—a bureaucratic nightmare at best. She will need to apply for separation certificates and custody orders from the courts. As well, as a result of abuse and criticism, she may have little confidence and there are the children to consider—will they suffer even more with no father and a welfare mother?

Another basic reason she stays is fear. Fear that if she leaves, the man will scour the neighbourhood,



contact friends and relatives. As Erin Pizzey in her book *Scream Quietly or the Neighbours Will Hear* discovered, she will return home, for it is better to be where she knows where he is than to sit, night after night, in fear, waiting for him to catch her. She also fears the court system, and fears living on welfare.

But if she leaves, where does she go? To a Refuge Centre, described by Micheline Toupin, director of one of Montreal's centres, as a place which is an "aid relation to help the women to grow".

"It means when a woman comes to a centre she feels insecure, abandoned. By discussion we try to make her see the problem more clearly. If she needs social and legal aid, we have the tools", Toupin added.

Aside from these outlets, says Wendy Ayoite of Women's Aid Centre, a shelter can also offer the battered woman a sense of not being alone in her situation.

Engel feels more emphasis should be put on trying to counsel the couple; especially when there are children involved, even if the woman does not want to continue the relationship. She says, "Part of the thing is to get them to come for counselling. I'm not an advocate of people staying together in a situation they don't want to be in."

According to Brown, this is a recent attitude, for no one dared to interfere in the intimate relationship between husband and wife, even when the husband's violent attitude and the wife's danger is apparent. She writes, "The Church sanctioned the subjection of women to their husbands 'in

everything'—it is difficult to escape this all pervading mentality, and the concept that men are allowed ownership over their wives combined with the women's duty to 'obey' reinforces the dominant position of men over women within our society."

Another problem, Engels says, is the attitude of hospitals. When she was working at the Montreal General, she found that many women who came in with injuries were never considered victims of domestic violence. Also the police are very limited in what they can do in response to calls on cases of domestic violence.

Engel suggests, "There should be some mechanism where the family gets referred for follow-ups by a social agency or the police hire their own staff to deal with this thing."

Sgt. Michel Leblanc of Station 52's Youth Section says laws must be changed to allow the police more power when dealing with domestic violence. From his experience, he sees a grim situation, and doubts that things will change in the near future. He is also in favour of some special organization. "We do our best now to prevent the situation, but in the long-run, I don't know."

Engel also says, "We must begin to offer the men more services. Somehow (sic) we can't leave these men just alone. We have to have some program where they can get some help or else they'll just repeat the pattern."

Lucy Stofel, the director of the Auberge Transition suggests non-sexist feminist education begun early in schools and courses on marriage could help to prevent domestic violence.

Women must "know that the problems are not only related to them but to wider women's issues" according to Engel, and support and help in finding alternative lifestyles are needs of the battered woman.

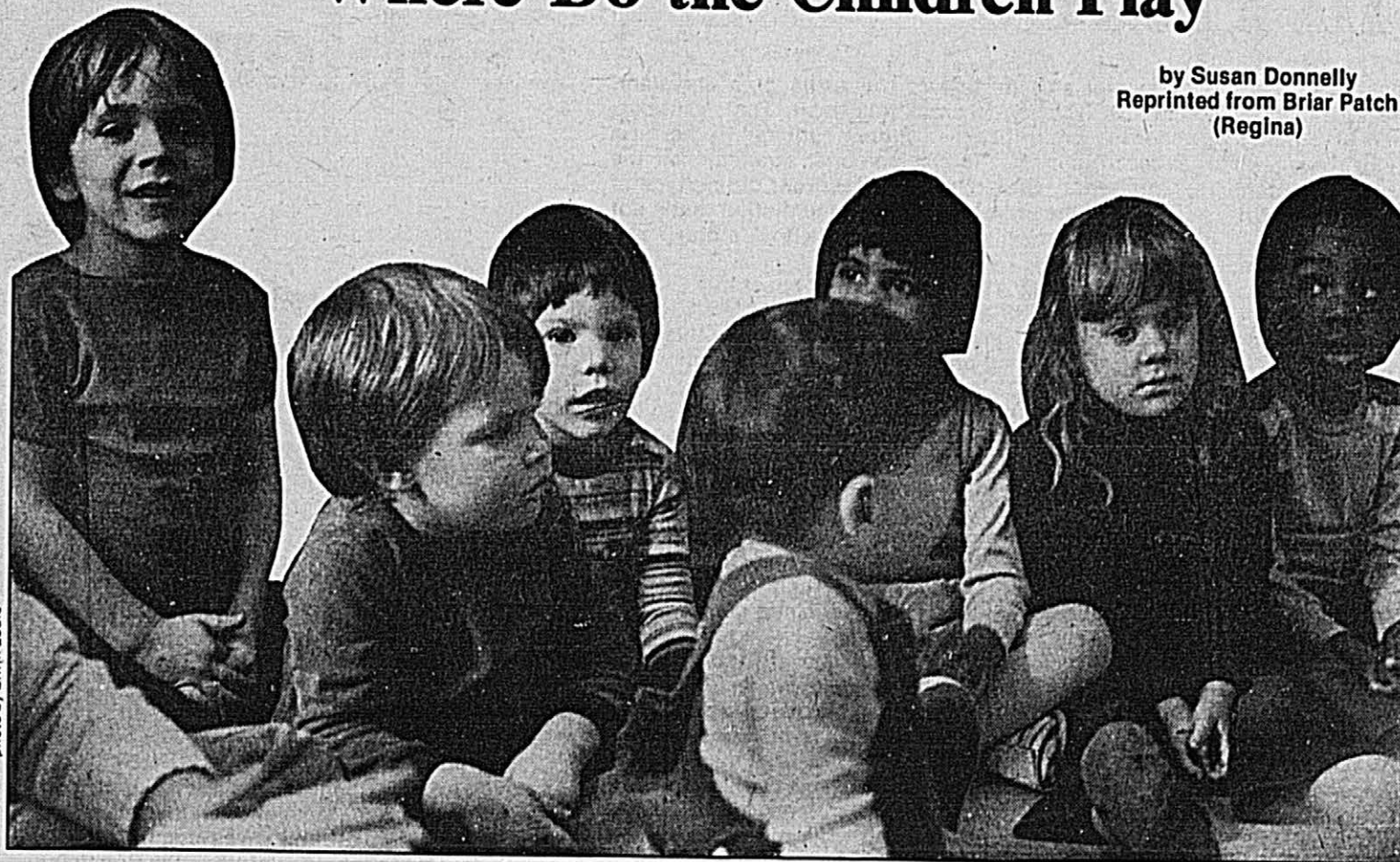
Because of the emergence of Refuge Centres for Women, these needs can be filled and closer study can now be undertaken to ascertain what trends, if any, are emerging.

Tragically, one is that family violence breeds family violence. Getting the children out of this situation and into a more supportive one is essential. More women are becoming aware of this and according to Sandy Felheim, worker at one of the Centres, when violence is shown to the children, the wife makes the decision to leave. She will suffer for them but when they become physically involved, she leaves. Also, the relationship between the mother and child was warm because they joined together against a 'common enemy', according to Pizzey.

Although, at the moment, shelters for women and children provide solace and help, they are not the long-term answer. We must do more.

Where Do the Children Play

by Susan Donnelly
Reprinted from Briar Patch
(Regina)



With 1979 designated as International Year of the Child and daycare becoming a prominent political issue, the stage is set for the timely release of **Day Care—The Newest Tradition**. Filmwest, an Edmonton-based film co-operative, had produced a stimulating and informative exposé on the need for, and the problems of, providing quality care for pre-school children.

Just a few of the many aspects of daycare mentioned in the film include family counselling, staff development, integrating children with special needs (handicapped, disabled and disturbed children), and staff-child ratios and relationships.

However, I think the film's most important contribution to an understanding of the daycare issue is its head-on confrontation with the familiar "it's better for mothers to be at home with the children" attitude. By emphasizing progressive trends in society the film suggests that this attitude is somewhat outdated.

The film recommends that society take an objective look at how children are faring—which childhood needs are not being met by the family as it is today—and how collectively those needs can best be met.

Quality daycare, depicted as an environment where children learn to live with themselves and each other and where parents can consult with and get advice from trained staff, is presented as a realistic alternative. The film stresses that daycare can be a good supplement to the modern family, acting as a replacement for the extended family, which at one time had so much influence on childhood development.

A parent, shown in the dilemma of wanting this type of care for his child, finds a severe shortage of "quality" daycare centres when he goes looking. He then faces the challenge of pressing for political action to provide more centres, where staff trained in child development will not put unrealistic expectation on the children and where there are enough staff so that children are not dealt with in a hurried manner. The parent soon finds himself frustrated, explaining to a politician that he wants something more than "just babysitting". The person playing the father (one of only four actors used in the film) isn't quite convincing in a couple of places, but he and the film are convincing enough that viewers come away sharing his frustration at not being able to find for his child what the other people in the film, especially the children, seem to be enjoying so much.

This valuable tool will be useful for informing the public of the need for quality care as opposed to babysitting, and for stimulating people, especially parents, into taking political action in order to get it. It is available, free of charge, through your local National Film Board Office.

McGill University Neglects Its Own

by Molly Kane

Daycare at McGill is too little of a good thing. The facilities are sorely inadequate for a university of McGill's size.

McGill's immediate community comprises 21,100 students and approximately 6,000 academic and non-academic staff. However, on-campus facilities accommodate only 40 children, aged six months to four years.

The McGill Community Family Center, founded in 1972, is the result of a long struggle between the administration and several parent groups on campus.

While the Center has often been accused of being elitist and discriminatory, it has established an admittance policy that seems fair enough in face of such high demand. The policy submitted by a Parent Membership Committee, stipulated that children are eligible only if both parents are working or studying, one parent at McGill.

Children are placed on a waiting list by date of original application and are accepted in that order. Preference is then given to children of single parent families and siblings of children already attending the Center.

Daycare at McGill costs \$190 per month for 2 to 5-year-olds and \$200 per month for infants. Because the Center is entirely self-supporting, it does not provide extensive subsidies for needy families. The provincial government scales its subsidies, with a maximum of \$9 per day per child.

McGill Student Services and

the Students' Society have not supported Daycare. The Center is financed and administered totally by the member families. Wally Weng-Garrity, center coordinator, said, "We are prepared to double in size but there is no room." The university has been unable to find an alternative location.

For the 40 children who are fortunate enough to have been admitted, the Center is an exceptional place. The building is bright and warm. The children seem relaxed and happy.

The McGill Community Family Center is not a Drop-in Center. All children are required to attend at least three-and-a-half days per week. The self-proclaimed philosophy of the Center is "providing a home away from home with a programme that offers maximum opportunity for the child to develop his full potential through play experience and discovery. Learning is made available, it is not imposed."

The teachers seek to "help a child form a positive self-concept by a supportive attitude, and being open to creativity."

If McGill parents are dissatisfied with the present lack of daycare facilities, they are a silent majority. The Community Family Center exists almost unnoticed, tucked away on a corner of the campus. Students seeking child care facilities are advised by the Students' Society handbook to "look elsewhere".

Meanwhile, more than 100 children are on the waiting list for a chance at the Campus Center.



Women in Labor

by Kathy Canty
of the Varsity

Lauma Avens, an articulate young woman with a warm smile, hardly fits the stereotype of a union chief. Yet she has been tested in the fires of her first strike as the President of the York University Staff Association (YUSA), and proven to be a successful and devoted leader of her troops.

Avens is part of a new generation of union leaders, part of an awakening among women in the labour movement. She and others like her stand at the forefront of an explosion in the numbers of women joining unions in this country.

The statistics are revealing. From 1965 to 1975 women's membership in unions has grown by 144 percent to form a force which is about three-quarters of a million women strong. And the results of this development are becoming increasingly apparent, certainly to students at Canadian colleges and universities.

Last fall, under the leadership of Avens, the secretaries and library workers of York University walked off the job in a fight for better wages and working conditions. About 85 percent of these workers were women, and while they didn't get everything they asked for, the strike is still regarded as a great victory.

What the YUSA wanted was a nine percent salary increase to match the rate of inflation. What it got was a 7.1 percent hike in wages, depending on salary level, a substantial gain, says Avens, when you consider the university had placed a four percent ceiling on wages because of cutbacks in education.

"Any of these strikes with women are very good solid strikes. They fight with a determination which is unequalled." The women showed "incredible" tenacity on the picket line, said Avens, which the administration did not expect from what it regarded as "just a bunch of secretaries."

"It was a great strike that did a lot for everyone's self-respect," she added.

In one sense this feeling of self-respect is reflected in the new YUSA contract. The union has inserted a clause which gives support staff the right to grieve "if an employee is required to perform any duties of a personal nature, not connected with the approved operations of the university."

Often a boss expects his secretary to remember his wife's birthday, get coffee for him and balance his chequebook, said Avens, which shows the

general attitude toward the skills of a secretary. YUSA is trying to crack this habit. The secretary's job is to fulfill the duties outlined in her job description, not to run personal errands, and the "university should be in the forefront of this type of fight. If the boss has a caffeine addiction that's not our problem, it's his and it usually is a him," she said.

Yet recently YUSA has found it necessary to fight a grievance for a worker who was ordered to get coffee for her boss. The university claims this falls within the definition of the "approved operations of the university."

According to Avens, unions must help women get a "decent living wage." "That's why we've supported the principle of equal pay for work of equal value. The government's lucky we're not looking for back wages."

Avens is not alone in her fight for this principle. Public health nurses in the City of Toronto now have it enshrined in their contract, and the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) is establishing guidelines to help other unions follow suit.

But, in the meantime, women still continue to earn considerably less than men. In 1972, for instance, the average wage of working women has 54.9 percent of the average wage of men, while in 1976 women earned 53 percent of what men earned.

Despite the belief that women are working for "the frills of life" many of the women in YUSA are principal wage earners, who work out of necessity, said Avens.

And this is not a phenomenon confined to YUSA workers alone. It is estimated that out of all the women working in Canada in 1976, 30 percent were single, 10 percent were widowed, separated or divorced and another 10 percent had husbands who made less than \$10,000 per year. According to the Social Planning Council the minimum income needed for a family of four is \$14,000.

Other issues which concern women in unions are maternity leave, day care, equal opportunity, and paid leave to take care of sick children.

Generally the occupations most difficult to unionize are the ones where women form the majority of workers, says Debbie Fields, Equal Opportunities Officer for the Ontario Public Service Employees' Union (OPSEU).

This is because women are forced to work in a very narrow range of the lowest paying occupations, she explained. In 1978, 62.3 percent of all working women were concentrated in clerical work, sales or services, compared to an average of 6.5 percent of men working in these sectors.

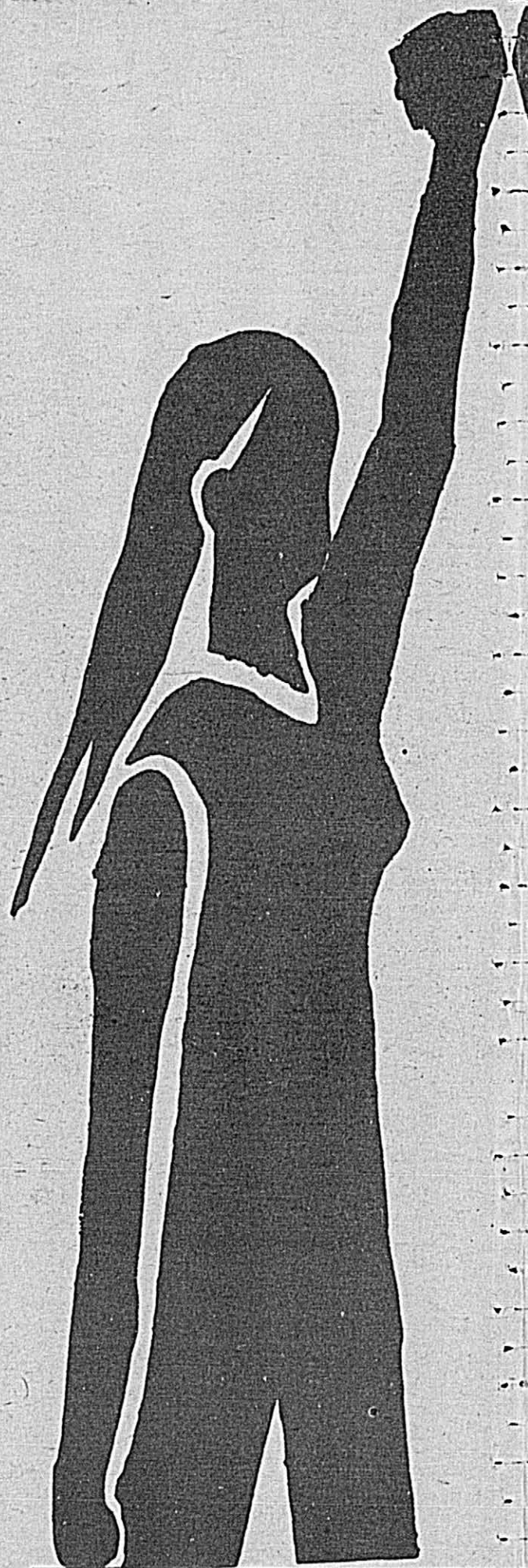
As a result, there are more women competing for the same jobs, making them more susceptible to the pressures of corporations against unionization. "Management is very anti-union and will do whatever is in their power to prevent women from unionizing."

But now "there is a radicalization going on among working women," said Fields. "In the last few months some of the most crucial strikes have been with women." Among these strikes is one involving 4,000 OPSEU caretakers and secretaries who walked off the job recently at Ontario's 22 community colleges in a bid for better wages and benefits.

According to Fields, 60 percent of these workers are women. This new militancy among working women has been brought on by both the poor state of the economy and, to a certain extent by the feminist movement, which has given women a new consciousness of their rights, said Fields. "Women are tired of the inequality they've lived with for so long, and the worsening economic situation today makes small wages look smaller. Often it's the people at the bottom who become the most militant."

According to Fields, women are generally under-represented in the leadership of the unions, but this is changing. There is now a women's caucus in OPSEU, for example, which attempts to focus "women's concerns so that the union can take a better position on them," she said.

Francis Scovil, President of local 1230 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) is

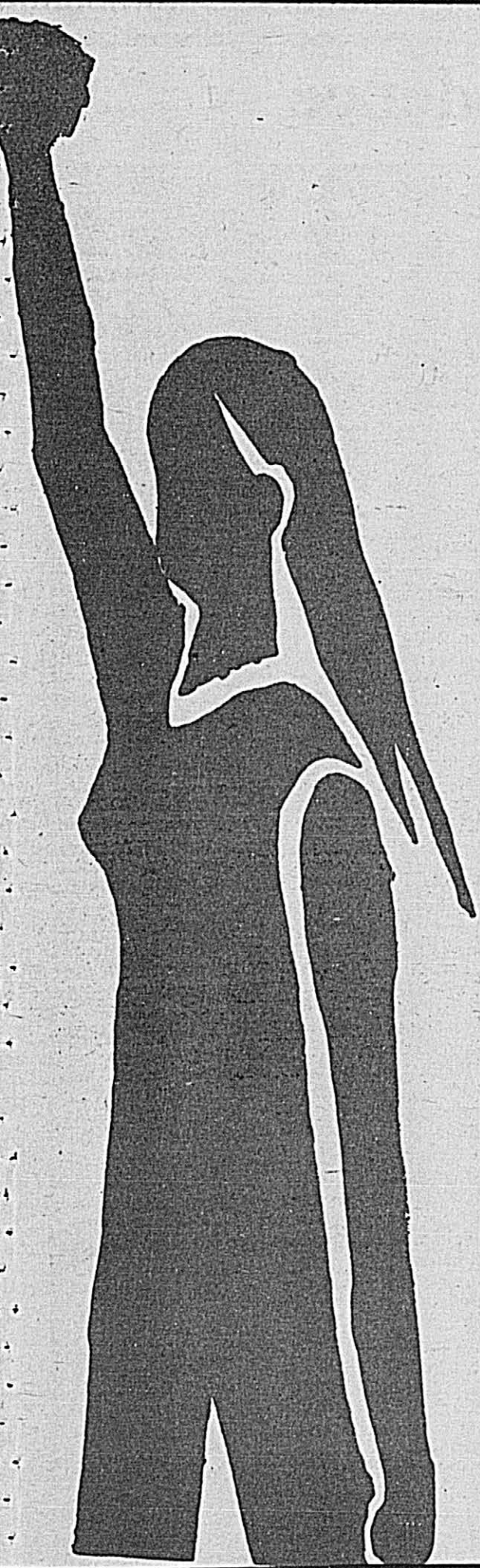


further evidence of this new presence in the labour leadership. A relative newcomer to the work force, she became involved in the union to help make her job meaningful. Eighty percent of the library workers in Scovil's local at U of T are women who are getting hit hard by cutbacks in public spending.

The unions must help women "fight for good wages" and try to organize the "sweatshops on Spadina, which are incredibly hard to get into," said Scovil. But she agreed with Fields that the influence of women in unions is not equal to their numbers. As a national union, CUPE remains male-dominated, and "we don't have a women's caucus," she said. "Women within unions have to fight for these things."

At the same time, there are very few women in the leadership of the Ontario Federation of Labour (OFL) and the CLC, said Scovil, which are still dominated by the industrial unions.





All Part of the Job?

by Kate Bishop
U. of T. SAC.

It's a term that has been tossed around frequently by the media in the last year, and a subject which many women's groups are beginning to discuss. It's a problem that has existed for years, something that has had to be put up with, one of the "hazards of the job" for many working women.

Sexual harassment can be defined simply as unsolicited attention in the form of visual, verbal and / or physical sexual overtures. It can consist of any or all of: constant brushing against a person's body; continually leering and ogling of a person's body; squeezing or pinching a person's body; catching a person alone for forced sexual intimacies; an outright sexual proposition backed by the threat of losing marks or a job; forced sexual relations. It can result in financial, psychological or physical harm for the victims whose complaints include symptoms such as long-term anxiety, strain, tension and nervous exhaustion.

Unwelcome sexual advances are nothing new. Female secretaries have tolerated the leers and propositions of male bosses for years, likewise waitresses have had their rears pinched or lost tips or their jobs. Bosses often say the women "asked for it", or use examples of mutually agreeable sexual relationships to justify their attempts to coerce a woman to have sex.

What distinguishes sexual harassment from friendly sexual interchange is coercion. The issue revolves around the notion of consent—if a woman must comply with her boss's sexual advances to keep her job, she is effectively denied a choice, and cannot be said to be consenting freely. Sexual harassment is effectively "civil rape", says Betty Lehan Harragan, author of *Games Mother Never Taught You*. The threat is not violence, but it can be salary cuts, poor evaluations, disciplinary layoffs, threats of demotion or discharge. As in rape cases, victims are often blamed for not dressing "appropriately", or for behaviour suggesting they may be "approachable".

Women are beginning to complain about sexual harassment, largely because of social changes brought about by the women's movement. More and more women are beginning to understand the power structure of organizations, and how they are placed at a disadvantage in this existing structure. Power is the weapon which sexual harassers have in common. Their suggestions are accompanied by the insinuation that the woman who does not comply has something to lose. The university professor who offers a student better marks in exchange for sex is just as guilty as the executive boss—both are using the power they hold as a sexual threat.

The documentation that now exists on sexual harassment appears to give only a hint of the amount of cases that have actually occurred. In 1975, a New York group called Working Women United Institute (WWUI) held forums on harassment

and sent out questionnaires to human rights commissions at city, county and state levels. The responses came from women aged 19 to 61, and the questionnaire distributed by Redbook was answered by 9,000 women, 88 percent of whom had experienced sexual harassment on the job. In the U.S., several lawsuits charging discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act have been filed. Questions of job retention or promotion tied to sexual demands have been ruled by some magistrates to be a form of sexual discrimination. However, it is the exception and not the rule when a woman speaks out on her experiences, let alone files any kind of suit.

The need for women to share their experiences is as important as the need for them to speak out. Many women feel guilty because co-workers or bosses tell them that the sexual overtures occurred in their own imagination or were of their own making. Solidarity is important, as the sharing of information on sexual harassment gives strength to those women who complain.

The most publicized case of sexual harassment in an academic situation is that of Yale University student Pamela Price, who brought a class-action suit against the US university along with several other undergraduates and one male professor. The group charged the university in 1977 with condoning the sexual harassment of its students. In December of that year, the magistrate ruled that sexual harassment at a federally-funded educational program constitutes a form of sexual discrimination in education, as do questions of job retention or promotion tied to sexual demands.

In November 1977, a BC newspaper, *The Province*, reported an incident of a male professor asking a female student to trade sex for a better class mark, at Simon Fraser University. The student was organizing other students in her department to prevent further abuses. The University of British Columbia had also reported two instances of sexual harassment of women science research assistants.

At the University of Toronto, the SAC Women's Commission is surveying students to examine their attitudes towards sexual harassment, and to get an indication of the degree to which harassment occurs. The results of the survey are expected to be released in 1979, and already several cases of professors making sexual propositions to students have been reported. One graduate student was offered influence regarding her Ph.D., and a teaching assistant was given a poor reference for funding when she refused an advance. So far, most students have agreed that sexual advances should be considered to be harassment only if they are repeated after refusal.

Women's groups hope that widespread discussion of sexual harassment will educate the public to the true nature of the problem and will encourage victims to speak out instead of accepting the job.



"There is a feeling in the union leadership that women's issues are subversive, and they want to avoid the militancy of women's issues," she added. But women are really starting to fight within the unions, said Scovil. The women's movement is the only movement of the '60s which has survived and it is now having constructive effects in areas like trade unions, she explained.

Meanwhile a cross-union women's group called Organized Working Women (OWW) is now attempting to help women in different unions work together to achieve common goals.

"I have always felt very strongly that there is a tremendous advantage to belonging to a union," said Deirdre Gallagher, co-ordinator of OWW. Gallagher herself has been a member of labour unions since she entered the labour force at 16, and when the feminist movement took hold in the late '60s, she said, "the two came together."

"Most women are working class," said Gallagher, who feels her union work is a concrete expression of her feminism.

The unions are now accepting much more of women and are showing a willingness to handle women's issues, said Gallagher. Certainly, this can be seen in the case of bank workers. The "hierarchy at banks is an insult," said Gallagher.

But in December, women launched the first legal bank strike in Montreal, a strike which secured them an 11 percent wage increase. Meanwhile, Toronto has recently seen the formation of its first bank union, at the Bank of Montreal's branch at 1900 Yonge Street. Already, a first contract has been signed. A similar union has been organized at the Bowmanville branch of the Bank of Montreal.

The banks try to fight these unions by firing workers and transferring them to different branches, but this practice can be challenged in the courts,

said Gallagher.

Moreover, in the wake of a successful strike at Fleck (where 140 women won union security after a five-month strike at an auto parts plant in southern Ontario) the United Auto Workers (UAW) union is attempting to organize women in auto parts plants throughout the province.

Meanwhile, the spirit of toughness and determination which first inspired the YUSA and OPSEU workers this winter has most recently been seen in the workers at Puretax Knitting Ltd., in Toronto. Here 200 women, most of them immigrants, went on strike last November for decent pay and working conditions, including the removal of closed circuit spy cameras from work areas.

Their fight has been a long a bitter one, but it has been a struggle which has captured the sympathy of the many working women who now share their obstacles and objectives.

High Premiums on Independence

by Carole Roy
of the Georgian

Legal independence is not necessarily freedom for women who are divorced or separated: financial dependence and sometimes emotional dependence are problems with which women as single parents have to cope.

"The society we live in is based on couples," said Susan (fictitious name), a divorced woman of 34. Susan has been divorced for four years and cares for her 10-year-old son. Her oldest son, 14, moved out last year to live with his father.

Susan is involved with Parents Uniques de Laval Inc., an association helping separated and divorced women who are heads of families to take care of themselves.

"Some women who come to us had never written a cheque on their own," said Susan. "They were taught to be wives and mothers, they don't know who they are anymore."

When Susan was granted her divorce, she felt lost and helpless.

"My parents acted as if I had become a child," she said. "They wanted me and my boys to come and live with them. I know they meant well and it was tempting to lay back and let them take care of everything but I held on and tried to manage on my own."

Of difficulties facing women, Susan said, "The worst part is going to court itself. The battles on visiting rights, alimony and all that is frustrating and painful. At times women are so scared and impressed by the judge that they forget everything they wanted to ask and listen to everybody except themselves. The association helps women to cope with all this and teaches them not to be impressed by the court."

The Parents Uniques Association exists to help women "see clearly, accept their situation, reorganize their life, get them back to school, to work or just stay at home but be happy," according to a booklet produced by the women who formed the group.

Susan was lucky in a way; she kept the apartment she had when she was married. Other women face housing problems if they are thrown out of the house they used to inhabit. When asked if landlords discriminated against women single-parents, Susan said such discrimination exists.

"Most of the female head-of-families are on welfare so landlords are afraid that the rent won't be paid. Also, they think that the women will bring an endless stroll of men in their apartment," she said.

Various tenants' associations in Montreal have received some complaints about sexual harassment by landlords or refusal to rent. A staffperson of Côte des Neiges Tenants Association said he "referred them to the Civil Rights Association."

"We can't do much about it," he said, "because we don't have a file on this. Most women have to get a place to live fast and as soon as they find one they don't file a complaint. They do not want their landlord to think that they are trouble."

While Susan did not have to find a new apartment, her neighbor's reactions to her divorce were negative.

"They think I'm after their husbands," she said. "I had one and it's enough."

Susan's social life is almost non-existent. She does take part in activities with the association with her son but seldom goes out to meet men.

"I don't have much time and I don't have much money. I go out once in a while with other women friends but there are not that many single men of 35 or over," Susan explained.

"Most of them are married or divorced and the divorced ones have children of their own. I have enough problems myself. I don't want to nurse a man's post-divorce blues. I had enough problems with it myself."

Susan dated a few times but does not bring any of her male companions home. "I don't want to bring a lot of men in my apartment where my son is. Since I am not seriously involved with someone at the moment I think it would unsettle him to see me with different men," she said.



Monetary restrictions inhibit more than a woman's social life. According to a report issued by the Conseil du statut de la femme, 60 percent of women head of families are on welfare. This is up 50 percent since 1976, and up from only 20 percent in 1975.

Although alimony is often granted, many husbands either do not pay or send cheques late. This month, Susan received her alimony cheque four days late. "I need to buy food," she said, "I can't wait four days."

A social worker at Longueuil's Centre Local de Services Communautaires (CLSC) said, "Most women would rather go on welfare than receive alimony. They know the welfare cheque will always be on time and they resent being financially dependent on a husband who is no longer theirs."

Susan had to go on welfare when her husband said he could not afford to pay her alimony. "He still owes me \$400," Susan said.

Susan, who was a welfare officer herself, is now on the other side of the fence. "I asked the welfare office to give me my old job back but I haven't worked for so long you know."

She must study part-time because welfare recipients cannot study full-time. "I'll just have to stay on welfare longer because if I don't get an education, I won't be able to find a job," she said.

Not all women can go back to school. Susan is lucky because her 10-year-old son can take care of himself; women with younger children are trapped.

Jacques Allaire of the Quebec Ministry of Social Affairs said that in the immediate region of Montreal 60 day care centres are available and 120 non-profit ones. This is a total of 8,315 places. In the north Montreal district there are only seven non-profit day care centres with only 309 places. In Longueuil, and the immediate area 32 non-profit day-care centres and 12 other centres are available, with a total of 1,818 places.

The non-profit day care centres are under the Bacon Plan. A sliding scale of subsidies means a parent could pay a maximum of \$9 per day per child or as little as \$1 a day.

The budget had been raised from \$12 million to \$22 million. Four different day care centres were phoned, and all of them were working at their full capacity. Garderie de la Côte des Neiges has had a waiting list of 30 people since last April. The centre receives three to four phone calls per day, but the centre no longer takes names.

Despite heavy subsidization by the provincial government for day care, money is still a severe problem for women as single parents. Marie

Guadagnola, president of the social rights steering committee of the Ville-Marie Social Services said most welfare recipients will be penalized by the \$200 tax refund per child from the federal government.

(As a result of the federal government policy announced last fall, family allowance payments were reduced, with the provision that every family with an income under \$18,000 would receive a \$200 tax refund for each child.)

The federal government neglected to get the province's guarantee that the refund would not be considered as income. Only in Quebec is the refund considered as income and deducted from the welfare recipient's budget," said Guadagnola.

Guadagnola said this year's adjustment for increases in the cost of living for welfare recipients should have been nine per cent but only recipients without children and the poor working class will get the full increase. For others, the increase will vary from three to five per cent, sometimes more, but not the full nine per cent increase they are entitled to, she said.

Guadagnola said some services provided by welfare are outdated. "welfare pays \$4 for cleaning teeth," she said. "Dentists wait a long time to get their refund and since the rest has to be paid by the recipient, most dentists are reluctant to take welfare cases."

Susan, who lives in Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, goes to a dentist in St-Eustache because no other dentist will take her.

If the welfare recipient finds a lower-rent apartment or a better neighborhood, the \$150 granted for moving will not be paid, Guadagnola said.

For 1979, the welfare rates for an adult and four children is \$416 per month. If a woman head of a family lives with a male companion, the welfare office will discontinue payment, Guadagnola explained. "This penalizes women, if you have four children, the man has to take care of them and you."

Guadagnola has a clause in her lease which reads "Only the tenant and her two children are to occupy the apartment." She says such a clause has no legal validity, but most women do not know that.

"As long as you pay the rent the landlord cannot tell you who should live in the apartment providing you do not destroy the place," she added.

Despite the problems facing single parent women, both Guadagnola and Susan feel they are successfully battling stereotypes and discrimination.

"I am not a helpless individual," said Guadagnola. Susan explained, "If I haven't gone through the separation I probably would not have realized all the things I can accomplish on my own."

Women Continue to Feel the Sports Shaft

by Kathy Salamon

When Janet Biewald came to McGill last September, one of the first things she did was go to the gym to sign up for the women's tennis team. All she saw was a sign for men's tennis, and after some checking, she found out that there is no women's tennis team at McGill.

The men's tennis coach Butch Staples encouraged her to play with the men's team and she did. "It was great to play with guys because it improved my game," said Biewald, "but it would have been nice to have a women's team. When people asked me about tryouts, I told them to come, but they seemed to be turned off by playing on a men's team."

There are many other women at McGill who find the athletic program inadequate or even non-existent. The budget, facilities, and interest of the Athletics Department are geared towards the big three in men's sports—football, ice hockey, and basketball.

Compared with the nine men's sports which are allotted \$85,531, the allotment for the six subsidized women's teams amounts to only \$31,249. Even when the gate revenues of the men's sports are taken into account, the amount spent on men's teams amounts to

\$73,891, still more than twice the figure of the women's budget.

In the case of the men's and women's ice hockey team where both teams are approximately the same size, and they both have to buy the same equipment, the men's hockey team was allotted \$23,433 whereas the women's team was allotted only slightly more than \$6000. The men's hockey team is also given nine hours of ice time per week whereas the women receive only three hours, the least time per week in their league.

The discrepancy between the hockey teams, according to Athletic Director Bob Dubeau, is due to the fact that the Quebec University Athletic Association (QUAA) does not have a league for women's ice hockey whereas men's ice hockey is a major sport. Women's hockey must play in a city league. "I feel that we have a very good program for the level and calibre of women's hockey," said Dubeau. "Men's hockey is just more important than women's hockey in the QUAA. Women's hockey has not reached the high level that the men's has."

Basketball is given the highest priority of the women's sports. With a strong QUAA league, women's basketball is

allotted about the same as the men's team—approximately \$10,000.

But this is the unique case. "Women really get shafted," said Kate Hancock of the ice hockey and rugby teams. "The real problem is that Canada has no Title IX like the U.S. does that guarantees equal budgeting."

The women's rugby team, which only has club status at McGill, received no money from the department and every new player had to spend at least \$18.00 to buy a jersey plus cover travelling expenses. The men's rugby team, which is also not a QUAA sport, received \$2,635. The women's team is also given the worst of the practice times—Tuesday and Thursday at 9-11 pm on Forges Field whereas the men get the earlier 7-9 slot.

"We work so much harder than the men's team," said Hancock. "We play twice as many games as they do in a year. Still, we get no money and crummy practice hours. The men are given the money and the best practice times just out of tradition."

Volleyball is another sport that had many problems this year. "McGill had a chance to have an exceptionally good volleyball team," said one member. "We had 6 returning players and an experienced coach." Unfortunately, the coach, Ann Patterson, also coached ice hockey which had conflicting schedules with volleyball. When she was not allowed to coach only sport she resigned. "What? Coach only one women's varsity sport at McGill?" said one administrator sarcastically.

One member accused Dubeau of not making a reasonable effort to get a coach at the beginning of the season. "If it had been another year and there weren't as many returning members who knew what was going on, I don't know when we would have gotten a coach. We still lost seven members to club teams because they felt McGill didn't care about volleyball."

"There just isn't enough money to go around," said Dr. Gladys Bean, Assistant Director of Athletics. "But in many cases, that's just an excuse. Men's sports are just more important."

"I know it's unfair to some people who get no money," she added, "but you can't cut one program to give it to someone else. We have to fight to keep what we've got because women are the first ones to go."

Jan Meyers, women's field hockey coach, felt that it was possible to improve women's sports at McGill. "You don't have to be obnoxious to get more money, but you have to push," she said. "I think in the past we felt inferior and we budgeted in the same manner. Still there are the attitudes where people

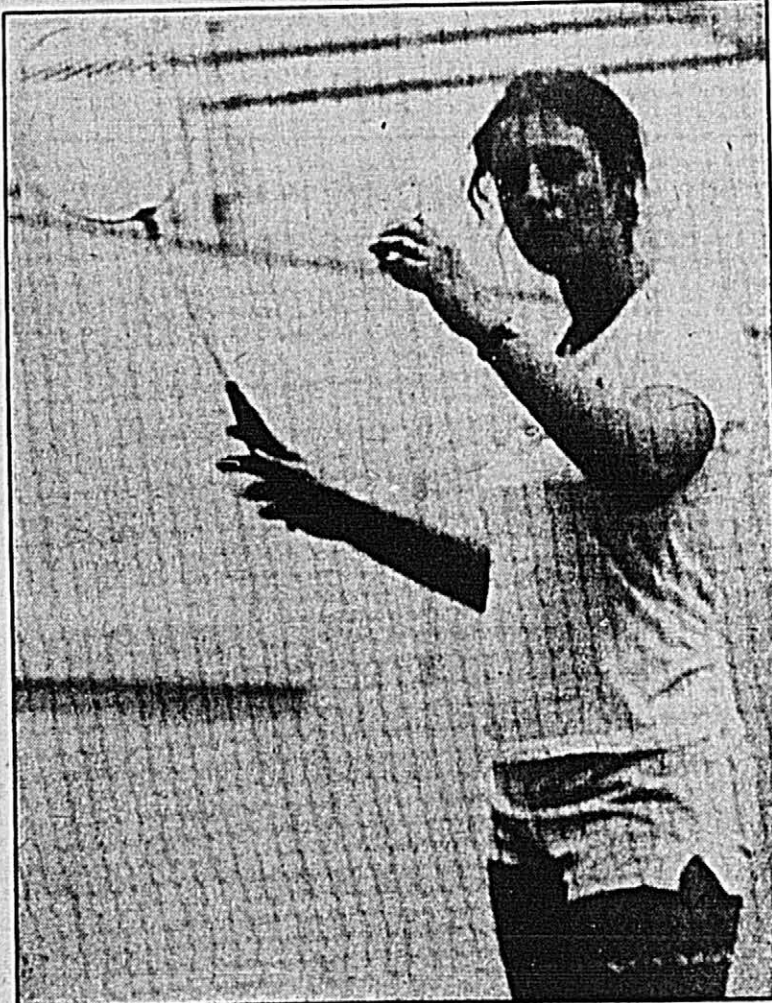


photo by Ian MacAlpine

don't accept women's teams for what they are. They try to compare them with men and they come up short."

Mary Irene Parker, head of the Women's Intramural program, said "without question, 90% of the inequality is superficially justifiable in that there is not enough money, and women's sports don't create as much interest as men's do. But the other 10% is that you're bucking tradition. It's not fair."

Parker finds her biggest complaint with inadequate facilities and inadequate finances dedicated to training. The Department says that anyone who plays an intercollegiate sport and has an injury may use the facilities. However, the room is small with only one whirlpool and one table, and the trainer is available only a few hours per night. When the room is open, it is completely monopolized by the big three men's sports. Usually an injured female athlete will not even see the insides of the training room.

Also, joining the QUAA and leaving the Ontario league has hurt women at McGill. Bean, who has been with McGill Athletics since the late '40s, called it "50 years down the drain." At one time under the Ontario league, McGill had twelve women's sports. "For basketball and volleyball," added Bean, "the QUAA is fine. But overall it has not done a great deal for women."

Many of the students blamed the poor women's program on the Director of Athletics, Bob Dubeau. "He doesn't show any interest at all in women's

sports," said one student. "He has gone to every single men's football, basketball, and hockey game, but he has never once gone to a women's event."

Another student said, "McGill athletics for women is a joke. It's very frustrating when some saccharin-sweet man tells us everything will be all right and you know it isn't. Bob Dubeau, with the exception of basketball, does nothing for women at all."

Some women, though, do feel the program is adequate. Joanne Hatch, a member of the Women's Intramural Council felt that women have a good program at McGill, just not on the same scale as the men's. "There are inequalities in the Department," she said, "but the opportunity is there."

"If you look at the overall athletics at McGill," said Dubeau, "the biggest program is instructionals, and that is made up of mostly women. Women like to get involved in that type of activity in which they learn a skill whereas men are competitive and participate more in intercollegiate and intramural sports."

The future of the women's sports program at McGill is uncertain. Budgets will be cut, especially for those sports not in the QUAA. There is almost no financial possibility of adding another intercollegiate sport, but one student said, "there will always be a women's sports program at McGill as long as people like Jan Meyers, Mary Irene Parker, and Gladys Bean stick around and keep fighting for the students. They won't let it die out."

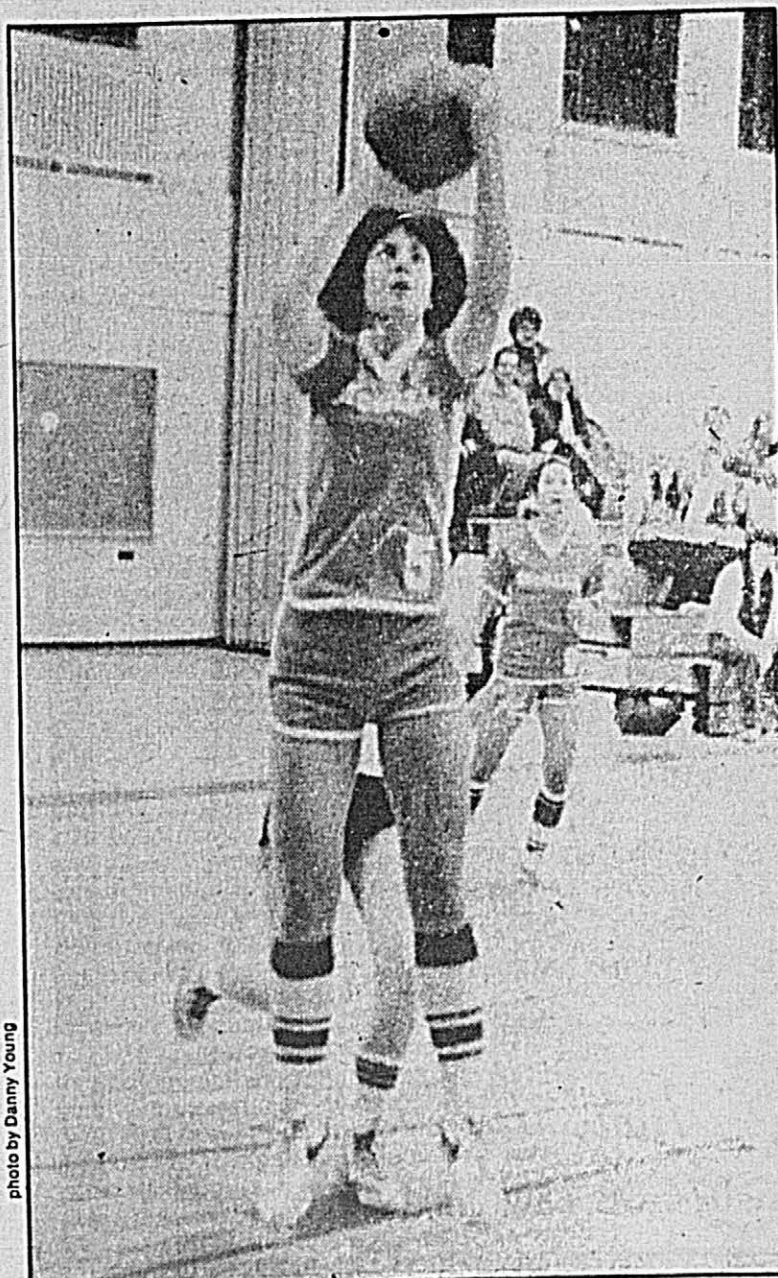


photo by Danny Young

Today...

continued from page 9

Greek Folk Art and Books:
Exhibit in Union 310 from noon on, organized by McGill Hellenic Association.

McGill Caribbean Students Society Cultural Week:
A Cultural Show: "The Caribbean Mosaic" featuring two plays, skits, songs, dances,

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VOLUNTEERS NEEDED for UPCOMING CONCERTS

The McGill Program Board needs volunteers to help out at a folk concert on March 21st featuring Priscilla Herdman & Ian Tamblin, a bluegrass concert on March 28th featuring The Humber River Valley Boys, and other possible events.

If you are interested please leave your home address and telephone number for Julie Good at the Students' Society General Office, Student Union, Room 105.

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McGill Drama Program's Theatre Lab:
Presents "Too Far to Walk". Moyses Hall Theatre, 8 pm. Tickets: Arts 155 or Sadie's, \$2.00-\$3.00.

Israel Info Centre:
Every Friday at noon, 3460 Stanley. David Hyman of the Israel Aliyah Centre of the C.Z.F. will be at Hillel every Friday to answer your questions.

Exhibit:
Greek folk art and books exhibit in Union B01 starting at noon and organized by McGill Hellenic Association.

Faculty of Music free concerts:
Pollack Concert Hall, 8:30 pm: Hank Knox harpsichord recital. Student of John Grew. Works by Bach-Rameau.

Sigma Chi:
That's where the best Happy Hours on campus are. Be there today from 5-7. 3581 University St.

Oneg Shabbat—Shabbaton:
Friday, March 9, 10 at 6 pm 3460 Stanley. An inter-campus Hillel Shabbaton—means people, fun in a warm shabbat atmosphere. so join us for part or all of Shabbat. Accommodations available. Saturday night there's a special evening with folk singers & special "hypnotist" show.

Swim:
27th Annual Watershow. Currie Pool, 475 Pine Ave. West, 8 pm. Physiology Students Assn. Don't forget our 2nd Annual Faculty-Student Wine & Cheese Party from 4-7 pm, in rm 924 McIntyre.

Debating Union:
There will be novice training at 2 pm in B-16. Everybody welcome.

N.B.

Campus organizations are reminded that items should be typed double-spaced on one side of paper and not exceed 30 words in length. They must also be dated and submitted for use on day each event takes place.

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MSSA Satay Feast:

The Malaysian-Singaporean Student's Association (MSSA) will hold a Satay dinner at 7 pm. Venue will be the Union Cafeteria. Members: \$2.00. Non-members: \$2.50. tickets can be purchased from Mr. Tan (844-5785).

Seal Hunt Protest:

Demonstration against annual harp seal hunt. Fluorescent light procession beginning at Atwater Park (across from Forum) at 7:30 pm. If you care, be there! Info: 389-9325.

SATURDAY

McGill Film Society:

Film workshop Saturday at 4:30: Techniques of continuity and action editing. Room 434, Union Building. All welcome to attend.

Caribbean Students' Society:
As a finale to our Cultural Week we will be having a dinner in the Union Cafeteria, 7-9 pm. \$3.00. From 9 pm to 2:15 am there will be a Gala Dance in the Union Ballroom. Admission is \$2.00. Kool Easy Disco featured. Refreshments will be on sale.

He skis, but does he disco?:

Psst! Polish Disco-nection: Thomson House, McTavish St., 7:30-2:00. Admission \$2; beer, wine, Polish vodka, 100 proof, uncensored music and fun for everybody—be there... pass it on... McGill Polish Students' Association.

The McGill Tamil Cultural Association:

A general meeting will be held at 3 pm in rm 302 of the Union. Discussion will center on the preparation of a calendar of events for the rest of the academic year and for next year. The Association cordially invites all those who are interested in Tamil culture to be present at this meeting.

Women's Union:

A coffeehouse will be held Saturday night in the basement lounge from 8 pm to 1 am. Women performers will include musicians, dancers, magician, folksingers, and comedienne. Everyone welcome to attend.

"Terre des Femmes '79":

A contact and information day with many Montreal women's groups will be held at the Loyola Campus from 10 am-5 pm. Call 879-8521 for info. Admission is free.

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Of Sex and Cycles and Oxalate

by Maureen McEvoy
CUP B.C. Bureau Chief

Good nutrition is important for everyone of all ages regardless of sex but because a woman has the capability to reproduce, a different set of nutritional demands is placed upon her body.

The fertile woman, the pregnant woman, the woman taking birth control and the older woman all have distinct nutritional needs above the everyday requirements.

Most people are aware that women, because of the monthly menstrual cycle, have an increased need for iron. The absorption rate of iron from a regular diet is small as excess iron can't be excreted. Men need to absorb five per cent of the iron present in their diets to meet their needs. And a pregnant woman uses her body's stores of iron up at a dramatic rate.

Getting that iron is not all that easy, according to Alice Anderson, one of three nutritionists participating in a special lecture series on women and nutrition at Simon Fraser University.

You remember Popeye and his huge consumption of spinach which made him marvelously strong? Well it turns out that spinach also has a substance known as an oxalate which inhibits the body's absorption. Vegetable iron is generally poorly absorbed. Other inhibitors are eggs, bran, tea, phosphates, antacids and the prescription drug tetracycline.

Iron absorption varies with each individual. The less acidic the stomach is, the less iron will be absorbed. Older people absorb iron very poorly but this is compensated by a decreased iron need.

Ascorbic acid promotes iron absorption. Anderson recommends that women first be tested for iron deficiencies before they begin taking iron supplements. She also recommends that empty calories, such as pop, chips, cake be limited and such snacks as dried fruits and sunflower seeds be substituted.

Loss of bone mass in older persons is another problem women face that Anderson believes can be prevented through proper nutrition from early adulthood. It's a disease of aging called osteoporosis. It affects everyone, but women, particularly small-boned women, are at risk. What happens is that calcium is drawn from the bones to meet body requirements, resulting in less dense bones—at an older age, pain, deformity and often life-threatening bone fractures.

The exact cause of osteoporosis is not known, but Anderson says several factors have been indicated. The aging process, increased para-hormone secretion, vitamin D deficiency, smoking, genetic characteristics and dietary factors are being



photo by Henry Gaudin

studied.

Estrogen has been indicated, she said, because young women who have had ovaries removed often suffer from an earlier onset of menopause and osteoporosis. But she cautioned that estrogen replacement therapy has been indicated as a cause of endometrial cancer.

Physical exercise, resulting in stress on the bones, guards against osteoporosis. Often a person whose leg has been in a cast for a lengthy period will have a 'shrunk' leg once the cast is removed.

Diet is important. Anderson recommends that all women, from early adulthood on, get the right amount of calcium in their diet, keeping in mind that excess amounts can damage the kidneys.

Phosphorus and its similar compound, phosphate, are nutrients that work with calcium to form strong bones, teeth and skeleton; aid in the absorption and transfer of other nutrients and are essential for the regulation of energy-releasing processes.

For calcium to be efficiently utilized it must be balanced with phosphorus, have a source of Vitamin D and lactose or milk sugar. Too much phosphorus causes the body to draw calcium out of the bones, so equal amounts of calcium and phosphorus is important.

Most foods that contain a good source of calcium have a nice balance of phosphorus, according to Sue Ross, a Vancouver nutritionist.

It is the highly processed and convenience foods that wreak havoc because phosphates are added. Eating a great deal of these foods, she said, can tip the balance so that too much phosphorus is present.

A bottle of pop, Anderson says, contains 500 mg of phosphates although the average daily requirement for a woman aged 19 and older is only 700 milligrams and most of that can come from a regular diet.

Ross recommends eating fresh foods outlined in the basic food guide and avoiding, wherever possible, convenience foods.

Anderson also cautions against a high protein diet. Eskimos, who eat a lot of animal protein, also have a very high incidence of osteoporosis. Limit yourself to five to six ounces of protein a day and avoid enormous steaks and excess phosphate.

Vitamin D and fluoride are two substances that guard against osteoporosis.

Women also have a higher incidence of hypertension than men. Anderson says 50 per cent of those suffering from hypertension and abnormally high blood pressure, are not aware they have it.

Anderson speculates that hypertension could be

caused by a high salt diet because Japan, which has one of the highest hypertension incidence rates, also has a high sodium diet plus pollution and increased urban pace of life.

A balanced intake of protein and carbohydrates is also important.

She said there is a tendency for hypertension to run in families.

Women taking birth control pills have special nutritional needs because of the changes the body undergoes as a result of the high doses of hormones ingested.

The interaction of hormones with vitamins, minerals, proteins and amino acids in the body causes fluctuating needs for certain nutrients. Few women, according to SFU professor Anne Popma, are aware of the effects of the pill and other hormones on their nutritional needs.

Women on the pill tend to develop an abnormally high tolerance of glucose. Therefore, women who tend to develop diabetes during pregnancy should avoid oral contraceptives.

The hormones used in oral contraceptives also cause increased synthesis of certain plasma proteins so that a woman on the pill needs less iron, copper and vitamin A.

Copper can be found in green leafy vegetables, seafoods, organ meats, whole grain breads, cereals, and dried fruits.

At the same time, a woman on the pill needs less Vitamin B3, K and calcium. Vitamin K is found in cabbage, cauliflower, soybeans, spinach, organ meats, strawberries and whole grains.

But she needs more Vitamin C, B6, zinc and folic acid. Folic acid, which is found in leafy green vegetables, brewer's yeast and wheat germ, is often deficient in the North American diet, according to Popma, and the hormones aggravate the problem. It is best to avoid taking high Vitamin C and B supplements together as the C may wash out some of their already deficient folic acid.

Popma advised women, currently on the pill but who wish to become pregnant, to wait for a period to allow the body to return to normal hormone levels.

She said the weight gain commonly associated with the pill is a result of increased water retention and the hormone progesterone which increases the body muscle mass.

The coronary risk profile of a woman on the pill resembles that of a man, she said.

She said no change was reported in Vitamin D but calcium absorption was greater. The change in Vitamin E absorption did not require a change in diet.



photo by Milt Fishbein

Women in School Rock the Boat

by Judy Adams
of The Georgian

Women who choose to return to school are going to have problems, and the biggest one may be guilt.

"Emotionally, women are conditioned to look after the interests of husband and child first, therefore, one of the greatest existing problems in returning to school is the guilt. There are fewer other obstacles to overcome than in the '60s, because there is an intellectual acceptance from men and women for women to go back to school," said Barbara Opala, Director of the Mature Students' Centre at Concordia.

One woman, very active in volunteer community organizations for many years, said she'd "gotten as far as possible in the organizations," and found herself "repeating the same tasks year after year." Although she encountered no discouragement in going back to school, she did get the feeling that her husband felt threatened by the new situation.

"Some women become more educated, and realize that the basis of their marriage was security, or a desire to leave their parents' home. I am careful not to criticize my husband in the light of my new-found knowledge—I keep it to myself. As a result, my husband is more supportive."

Others are not so lucky. One woman studying creative writing finds herself out of her husband's "physical and intellectual sphere." The time she devotes to her writing in solitude takes time away from the emotional support her husband counted on her to always be there to give.

"What the relationship was predicated on is no longer between us."

Some women encounter overt hostility from friends and relatives: they are rocking their social boat. But their spheres have changed. "In my 'Woman's Identity and Image' course," said one 40-year-old student, "I realized that the lack of achievement which I felt was a personal failure was largely due to social circumstances. Now I am in touch with other women of my age—I feel part of something larger than myself."

One problem common to women returning to school is a lack of confidence. Each discipline has its own jargon the student must learn, in addition to adapting to work habits. This problem is easily solved. They often start off with only one course, but as soon as they get their first mark, they realize that they are as capable as any student in the class.

"Women are good students," said Opala. "They overstudy, to compensate for their lack of confidence. Older women are well-received at Concordia, by faculty and students."

A great effect of returning to school and doing well, is the boost it gives to a woman's self-image. One woman said that "at university, I am my own person, interested in my own brain. I am not a wife and mother—I have my own identity, one that does not depend on other people."

The women going back to university speak of the experience opening up "new worlds", "avenues",



co-operation in rescheduling exams if family crises deter students from being present.

A woman's image is what is responsible for her returning to university in the first place. According to many women, especially 35 years and up, they find themselves experiencing the "empty nest syndrome." Their children have left the home, or are of university age and don't require the same mothering as when they were younger, which took up so much of Mother's time and energy. These women find more time on their hands, and often less purpose in their lives. A job seems like a likely alternative. "But," says Barbara Opala, "these women want good jobs."

"In order to maintain the same standard of living as the '50s and '60s, two paychecks are necessary."

Older women come up against many obstacles when they want to return to school. Most of them, and their husbands, were brought up to regard higher education for women as unnecessary—their goals were to be a wife and mother. That attitude still exists today, but society's expectations have broken down somewhat, making the woman's role more ambiguous. Old attitudes are assaulted by the media extolling the glamorous, uplifting, rewarding life of the independent, footloose and fancy-free working woman.

Opala calls this ambiguity "split consciousness". She says that when women are so involved with housework, "they don't have the same feeling of self-worth that working women have. They suffer a great lack of confidence when they contemplate re-emerging into the mainstream of society."

"horizons": It expands their knowledge, changes their thought patterns irreversibly. One woman says she is "taking charge of my own life in ways I never did! If I gave up my studies now, I would be unbearable to live with."

Sometimes as new worlds open, old areas close off. One woman described feeling alienated from her neighbours who she used to chat with about floor wax and soap operas. She feels this unpleasant feeling isn't likely to change. Another woman got negative feedback from her office co-workers. She said, "They feel it was bizarre for an adult woman to want to go to school."

Many women get the encouragement and support they need to take that first step from their children in university. In these instances, women find themselves much closer to their children—they understand what it means to be a student, and can identify with their children about an unreasonable teacher, surprise quizzes, and last-minute cramming.

Some women get encouragement from their bosses. One woman working in an office for many years was denied a promotion in favour of a younger girl with a degree. After complaining to her boss, he suggested that she go back to school—something she had thought about for many years, but had never had the incentive to follow through on. Now she says, "I don't care if it gets me a higher salary or not. It has opened up new worlds for me." Her graduate son felt it was strange for a middle-aged woman to go to university.

Most women in the 40-50 age bracket have children who are busy with their own lives, and so the increased absence of Mother at home is unimportant. For the most part, women remain the cleaners and cooks. Said one woman who both works and attends university on a part-time basis, "I just have to be more organized. My husband helps out, but only when I ask him to. So the house isn't as clean as it could be. My children will have to learn to pick up after themselves."

Another woman, with children in elementary school, said, "My children will have to learn to be more independent, and that problems will get solved even when Mommy is not around."

There are more day care centres available now, including one at Concordia. However, some women still rely on relatives and sitters to show up. When they don't, it means they miss classes. The Mature Students' Association tries to have the instructors'



Aside from the regular degree courses, schools are offering subjects designed especially for women venturing into the world of university they had either left years ago, or had never entered at all.

In Montreal, some CEGEPs, such as Dawson, offer workshops to build confidence and increase awareness. Courses include titles such as "Basic Study Skills" and "Brushing up on Math" to "Women in a Changing World" and "The Law and You".

Concordia University offers a Women's Studies Programme. This programme is designed to compensate for the glaring neglect of the study of woman in academic fields. It examines woman, her historical past and present status in social, political and philosophical contexts. The programme can be combined with relevant disciplines such as sociology, psychology, literature, religion etc... Specific topics include "Economics of Discrimination", "Women and the Law", "Women and Religion", and "Women's Identity and Image."

In ever-increasing numbers, women over 35 are spending less time at home with the family and more time in university. This may reflect a trend of changes in women's self-images.



photo by Julian Kohlbarev

P.Q. Government: Women's Rights Don't Balance

by Rick Gill
of The Georgian

On Dec. 13, the Quebec government announced the formation of a Ministerial committee to create a comprehensive policy concerning the equality and independence of women in the province. A major impetus in the formation of this committee was a report entitled "Pour les Québécoise, égalité et indépendance", submitted to the government by the Council on the Status of Women.

Quite a progressive government we have here in Quebec, you say?

Think again. In mid-January, the same government announced due to economic hardship it was forced to cut back by about 13 percent its subsidy to adult education programs in the province. As it happens, almost all government funding for women's organizations comes through the Volunteer Organizations of Popular Education (OVEP).

OVEP had requested a subsidy of \$6 million for 1978-79 after receiving \$2,394,000 last year. By November, the government had informed the organization that it would not be receiving the full amount it had requested, but it was given no indication that it would be allocated only one third of that amount.

When the official announcement came in January, there were only three months left in OVEP's fiscal year, and a substantial portion of the allocation it received had already

been spent.

The Quebec Federation of Women, the umbrella organization of most of the women's associations in the province, is in dire financial trouble as a result of the cutback, according to coordinator Nicole Bolly. "It is unacceptable and extremely dangerous not only for the Federation, but for all the popular education organizations, which thus see their action seriously compromised."

Once again, it is a matter of government priorities, which in the past few years have swung away from social services in general, and education in particular.

We don't know what the criteria are for allocation of subsidies, Bolly says. We are feeling the cutbacks and the restrictions from all sides. We are asking ourselves very serious questions with the reduction in subsidies we are facing, such as this latest one, she explained.

In effect, subsidies from the director general of adult education, working within the Ministry of Education, are essential if the Federation is to provide its members with courses, seminars and training in various areas of importance to women.

Despite the strong demand on the part of our members, a statement from the Federation says, we ask ourselves if it is possible to offer these programs with the funds allocated to us. If we have to depend on

self-financing, the cost to most participants would be prohibitive.

The Federation is made up of 32 member associations and many individuals. Included are such groups as the Native Women's Association of Quebec, the Montreal Women's Information and Referral Centre, the Quebec Feminist League and single parent family associations in various parts of the province.

Formed in 1966, the Federation sees as its aim the promotion of women's rights and the improvement of the feminine condition in all areas. Its projects and those to which it contributes with its member associations are those which

will help to assure women their rights:

- right to education
- right to health services
- right to work
- right to economic security for women in the home
- right to political power
- right to economic power
- right to full and complete civil responsibility
- right to leisure

It is these goals which are being hampered by government cutbacks.

With the level of funding as it stands now, the Federation is being forced to eliminate or cut back considerably courses which it had planned to offer this year: courses on leadership, primary politics, women

at work, budget planning both in the home and at work and courses on the basics of Canadian institutions.

The Federation is planning to hold its annual three-day meeting, which includes seminars and lectures on various women's issues, and to continue producing briefs and reports on the condition of women in Quebec. Most of this work is done on a volunteer basis.

An essential function of women's organizations, however, is to educate women about their condition in society, and to help them help themselves. In this regard, they don't appear to be getting much help from the Quebec government.



High School Women: Trying to Escape the Stereotype

by Honey Keller
of The Georgian

High school young women have already adopted stereotyped sex roles for themselves, according to Susan Russell, sociology professor at Concordia University.

Russell's doctoral research focused on a grade 12 Ottawa class consisting of 25 girls and 15 boys, and showed female high school students had decided on traditional occupations.

Institutions including the mass media and educational, political, and occupational systems are all responsible for reinforcing sex roles, says Russell.

"Schools are supposed to be liberating things, they're supposed to encourage people to pursue their own interests... It [the school under study] did not do that for girls. The girls were going to be limited... It's not a liberating thing for them, for anyone but a middle class male. The educational system is something to maintain class and sex boundaries," she said.

Only four of the 25 young women were interested in non-traditional jobs. According to Russell some were at the "fantasy" stage; they wanted to do everything. Yet the majority of girls were interested in traditional women's employment such as nursing, teaching, or secretarial employment.

She says such occupations often require little education after high school. The women in the study were not willing to spend much time in post-secondary school because they saw employment as a temporary measure.

Russell found that work "was seen as important to them but only in the short run, only as a stop-gap between high school and being married. It was sort of a time-killer. Contingency planning."

Marriage was the ultimate goal of the majority of the girls in the study.

Being a wife and mother was seen as a calling, something that was "their" job. Escaping the labour force was not what attracted the young women being loved was.

The women saw housewifery not as a low status job relative to those of men but, as one woman in Russell's study termed it, as a "super big responsibility".

The men in the class were generally more liberal than the women, Russell found. The young men did not expect their future wives to want to become homemakers. They imagined that when they got married their wives would want to work, and many said they would not hold them back. Some even said they would share the housework.

A study by Eleanor Maccoby showed that until

puberty, girls perform better in the classroom than do their male counterparts. In high school, however, there is a complete reversal; boys improve and girls' grades decline.

In elementary school, the girls responded to parental pressure to excel. Once in high school, they claimed, the pressure eased. This is because, she says they had no internalized idea that doing well was important.

Russell also found the young women to be disinterested in the course material. She cited subjects such as history as being geared toward male students, because it deals primarily with men while women are rarely noted.

Such male-oriented course material resulted in the men finding school more interesting. As well, the young men need to be interested because their futures depend on their education, Russell says.

In university, she adds, sex role stereotyping in subjects is maintained. Women tend to clump in the arts and do not go into science or the professions.

"Change is only possible when a lot of structural changes take place. Our government is not interested in providing day care facilities for women," Russell says. "Our government is not interested in trying to encourage men to do household work and share things."

Art Knows No Gender

by Kerrie Harvey

Once upon a very educational summer, I spent from 7:30 to 8:00 every morning carpooling from Bethesda into Washington, D.C. with a group of high-level government officials, educated men all. One misty Maryland morning, the conversation went something like this:

1st Official: Hey, Tom, have you finished *The Thornbirds* yet?

2nd Official: No, I really can't seem to get too interested in it...it's such a woman's book.

UnOfficial (me): What do you mean by a 'woman's book'?

2nd Official: Well, it's just so complex, so intimate and personal...she takes this family and follows the different members through their lives—what happens to them, how they feel about things, etc. You know, THAT sort of stuff—so emotional.

Me: *Funny...* that sounds like famous and respected novelist John Steinbeck in *East of Eden*, one of his early and much-acclaimed works.

2nd Official: Just 'cause you're a college kid doesn't mean you have to show off.

There follows from this sort of discussion a special kind of problem, much more crucial in nature than simply "What To Do When Your Carpool Unexpectedly Lets You Out On The George Washington Parkway?" The very existence of a term such as "woman's novel" is duplicitly dangerous—I say duplicitly because, although one would logically assume that the sense of offhand dismissal so inherent in the term would be detrimental only to the female artist's involved, it is not so. The danger, the real threat, lies elsewhere.

"Women's novel" (*The Thornbirds*, *Looking for Mr. Goodbar*), "women's movie" (*Julia*, *The Turning Point*), "women's art"—women's art as opposed to...what? Men's art?

The answer that this unnatural differentiation gives rise to is easier to see than the real questions involved. The answer, obviously, is that art is art. Within the broader spectrum of individual experience that an artist inescapably comes to his or her art from is the variable of sexuality, and the effects which that sexuality may or may not have had on the artist's formation as an individual personality. But what, really, is art, besides the exploration of human experience? And, considering human beings as they are, how can that experience be

anything less than emotional?

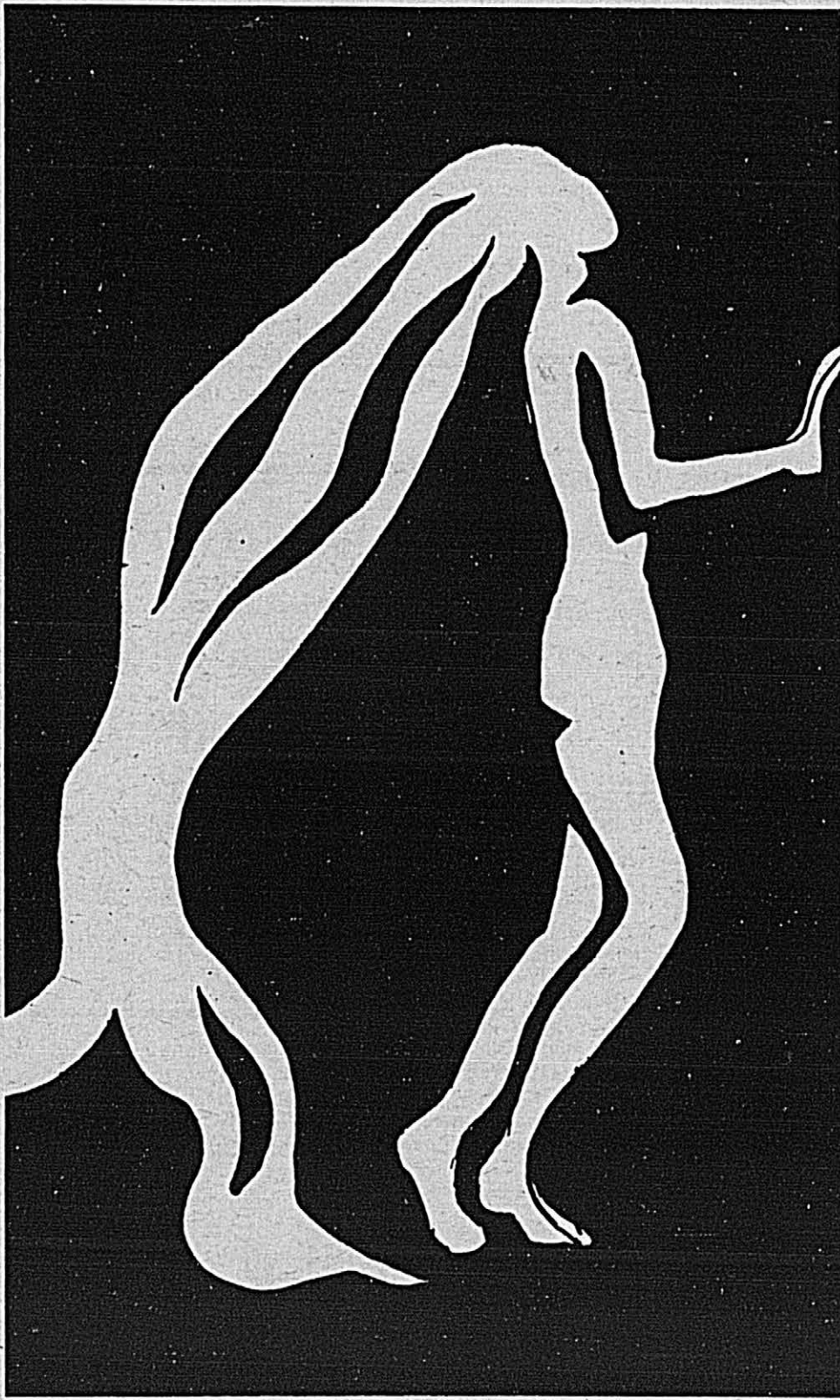
We don't *need* art, we don't need to eat it or wear it or sleep under it at night. Yet from civilization to civilization, we persist in engaging in it. It would seem, logically, that art does serve some societal function, or society would not devote so much time and so much energy to its study and practice.

Art is the articulation of the nuances of survival as a human being. The role of art, I put forth, is to bring the connections between things external, (i.e., the human condition), and things internal, (i.e., the experience of that human condition), into a clearer light. It exposes us to our fascinated selves...if not "know thyself", then at least be on a speaking acquaintance.

This is not a plea in defence of hysterically liberalistic Midol advertisements, nor is it to say that female artists, writers, and filmmakers should be considered as asexual, apolitical operational blobs. Rather it is to say that art has a function in society, a real and measurable function, and that the way in which the woman artist attempts to fulfill the need for art has every bit as much importance for the general society as do the efforts of male artists. In fact, the audience which would probably reap the most benefit from "women's art" is the male segment of the population. Why? Because our societal value system has persistently discouraged the inclusion of extreme emotion in the male image.

By designating something as 'women's art', not only is one cutting oneself off from exposure to a growing range of serious artistic efforts, but one is also cutting off a living, vital portion of one's own humanity—one is castrating one's ability for sincere emotional participation in one's own life.

Art, then, is a therapeutic device for all humanity, and art is by nature (and by nature of that humanity) emotional. Why, then, this instant dismissal of certain new voices in the field as "women's business"? Was Edvard Munch "man's business"? It would be very difficult to get more sexually emotional than Edvard Munch, yet he is universally considered as a serious artist. The importance of art should be based on universal criteria for the field, not on the genitalia of the artist involved. I have never heard a more sheerly ridiculous term in my life than "women's art".



International Situation...

continued from page 7

The study made no recommendations on such issues as religious restrictions on marriage dates, women's rights in divorce proceedings and child custody, because of irreconcilable differences between religious and non-

religious members.

The study found unequal training is given to women from childhood on and that few occupy high-paying positions. Generally, Israeli women's salaries are only 60 per cent those of men. The study recommended a law guaranteeing equal opportunity for men and women and prohibiting discrimination in salaries, job availability and promotion.

In Afghanistan, where women are among the least liberated in the world, the

government is trying to help women break free from their traditional subservience to men. Women are beginning to make revolutionary decisions, such as trying to get a job or discarding their chadri, a shroud covering their faces while in public. As a sign of its commitment to women's issues, the government is sponsoring the Women's Organization to aid the transition, and since mid-1977 the constitution contains the first specific guarantee of equal rights for women.

International Women's Day 1979

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Redmen out of All-Star team

by Richard Jablonski
CALGARY—When the Redmen basketball team heads into this afternoon's first round of CIAU competition against the York Yeomen, they will be one of three playoff squads not represented on this year's All Canada teams.

Ten players and one coach were honoured at last night's All Canada banquet held at the

Westward Inn Hotel in Calgary. Much to the disappointment of McGill supporters at the annual banquet, no Redmen player received enough votes to rate even second team consideration.

Redmen coach Butch Staples, in reflecting on the All-star selections, offered a number of possible reasons for the omission of such players as

QUAA all-stars Pat Kehoe and Gregg Fasulo from the All Canada teams.

"First, I would have to ask whether or not all the coaches in the QUAA voted," said Staples. "It's certainly possible that some of the Quebec coaches did not submit their ballots."

"Then you have to decide if our top players really performed well nationally in non-conference games," added Staples. "The players' talent is every bit as good as two years ago (when two Redmen were first-team All Canadians), but were they consistent, game-in game-out, All Canada players?"

"Finally," concluded the QUAA coach-of-the-year, "you have to feel that our failure to be nationally ranked hurt the chances of players like Pat and Gregg. Some coaches look for outstanding players on the best teams."

All rationalization aside, Kehoe and Fasulo can be satisfied with the fact that the guys they took a back seat to are no stiff.

The two top-ranked teams in the nation each play a pair of players on Canada's first team. York guard David Coulthard and center Bonnie Ramati and St. Mary's backcourt aces Mickey Fox and Kevin Wood were all honoured. Coulthard, considered by many to be the prototype Canadian university do-it-all guard, received this year's Mike Moser trophy, awarded annually to the player voted by coaches the best in Canada.

Joining Coulthard, Ramati, Fox and Wood on the first team was Winnipeg smooth-shooting guard Ken Ofalko.

The second team included guards Robbie Parris of Vic-

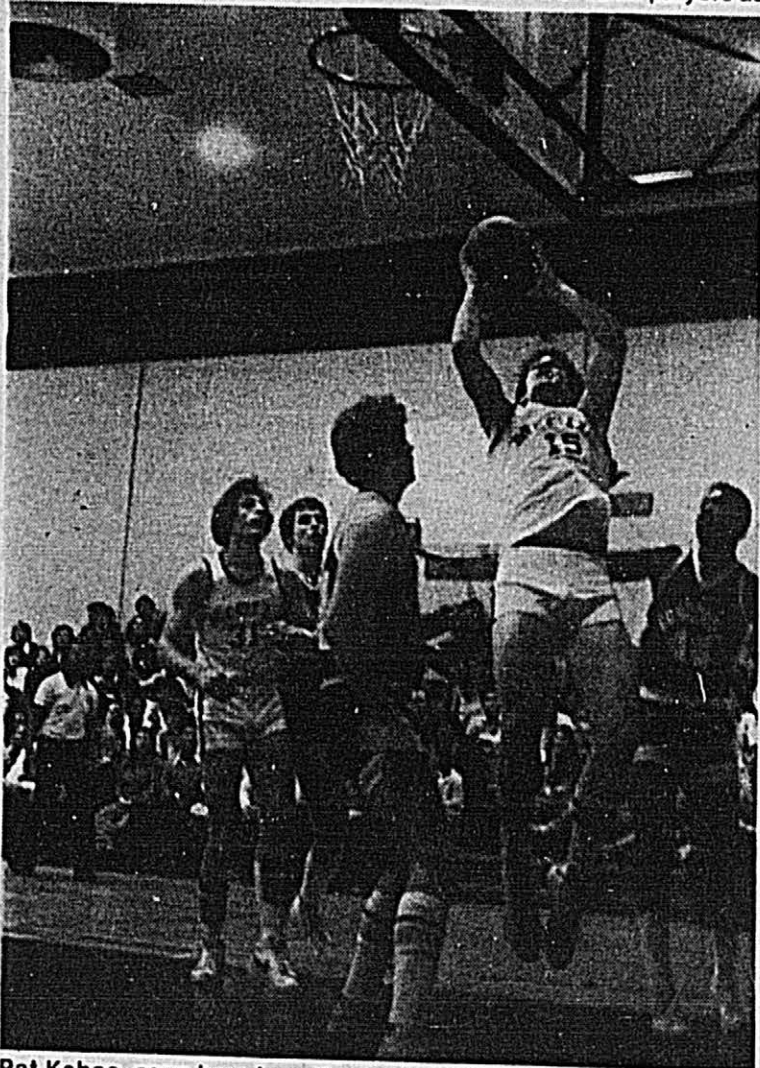
toria and Larry McGhee of UPEI, and forwards Mike Hazard of Acadia, Wayne Allison of Windsor and Keith Strieler of Brandon.

This year's coach-of-the-year award went to Ken Shields, who led the Victoria Vikings to their second consecutive Canada West Association title.

All Canada notes: McGill joins St. Francis Xavier and Calgary as the three teams in this year's CIAU playoffs without a single All-Canadian... The shortest All-star is UVIC's Parris at 5'7", while the tallest is Ramati at

6'9"... St. Mary's All-star Kevin Wood was a teammate of injured Redman Steve Skabla at Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. The fifth-year man was MVP in this year's Maritime playoff circus... No surprise that the AUAA led the nation in All-Stars with four. One of those is UPEI's Larry McGhee, one of three former East Texas State ball players to enroll at Pantherville this year...

Sentiment around Calgary points towards defending champion St. Mary's as the tournament favorite... Windsor may be a dark horse.



Pat Kehoe, seen here in action against Concordia, must stop All-Star Lonnie Ramati in today's game against York if the Redmen are to have a chance of winning.

Sports

Marie-Thérèse Cloutier: McGill's most famous figure skater

There will soon be a Figure Skating Show at the McGill Arena where Marie-Thérèse Cloutier, McGill's most famous figure skater, will be in action.

Marie-Thérèse Cloutier skated for eight years and has to her credit seven gold and silver medals that she won in different countries of the world, such as USA, England, and of course Canada, including the Quebec title in 1973 (in figures).

Last January 20, she was in the three best skaters at the

intercollegiate figure skating competition held at Kingston, Ontario.

With all this record behind her, she is a student at McGill University in the Psychology Department.

During her free time, she gives exhibitions on ice and you will have the opportunity to see her in action at the McGill Figure Skating show Saturday, March 10, at 7:00 pm, at the McGill McConnell Winter Stadium. Don't miss it!

Redmen play top-ranked York in tourney opener

by Danny Young

CALGARY—The opening match for the McGill Redmen in the CIAU Basketball Championship may be their toughest game of the tournament. This afternoon at one o'clock, the Redmen tip off with the nation's number-one-ranked team, the York Yeomen.

Last December at the Guelph Tournament, the Yeomen destroyed the Redmen by the whopping count of 96 to 51. Although the Redmen have improved a great deal since then, battling the Yeoman without McGill forward Steve Skabla seems like an almost impossible task.

I say almost because the remaining players have been looking sharp. Besides, you can't count out a team that is on a nine-game winning streak, particularly in view of the fact that York will be coming off

an 80 to 78 loss to Windsor.

That setback broke a 22-game winning against Canadian competition for the Yeomen. Certainly, they did not come by their top ranking by accident. The Yeomen have an abundance of high-quality performers and are extremely well-coached. In addition to possessing an explosive offence, the head coach of top contender St. Mary's, Brian Heaney declares: "They are the toughest defensive team in the country."

The Yeomen are spearheaded at center by All-Canadian Lonnie Ramati. The 6'9" lost man is most effective inside at both ends of the court. His hook shot is a valuable weapon, and he is consistently strong on the boards.

Ramati played three years at Kingston University under Pete Caril before joining the Yeomen

and York's Law Faculty. Redmen conference all-star Pat Kehoe will have the difficult job of containing Ramati in today's game.

Up front, Ramati is backed by four quality forwards who range from 6'4" to 6'7". Bo Pelech is a defensive and rebounding specialist. The two-time National Junior Team member sinks his hoops from all over the court.

The other forwards, Ed Siebert, Paul Layessky, and Peter Greenway, are strong inside. Greenway scored an amazing 30 points against St. Mary's.

Guard David Coulthard is the Yeoman quarterback, and a great one at that. A superb ball handler, his deadly shooting touch earned him a season average of better than 18 points a game. Coulthard received the Mike Moser Memorial trophy,

which is awarded to the most outstanding player in Canadian university basketball.

Coulthard teams up in the backcourt with Ted Galka. Though known for his penetrating moves, Galka can also hit from the outside.

The play of the Yeomen is characterized by exceptional cooperation. The move the ball well, and play a "team" oriented game. Much of the credit for that goes to coach Bob Bain.

"We're a controlled team," said Bain at yesterday's pre-tournament press conference. "We don't run much, but we play consistently at our own speed."

Of the loss to Windsor, Bain commented: "We expected a tough game from Windsor and we got it. Hopefully, it will smarten us up!"

In no way is Bain over-

confident about the game against McGill and the remainder of the tournament. "We may be ranked number one," he said, "but the real number one is decided here at the Nationals."

Though realizing that they are the underdogs, coach Butch Staples and the Redmen are psyched up for the game against York.

"There's no doubt that we have to get great games from all our players," said Staples. "We'll try to get the ball down faster, and we'll switch defenses on them a lot." both tactics have been somewhat successful this season.

The winner of the match advances to the quarter finals where they will meet the winner of the St. Mary's versus Windsor affair. McGill would certainly welcome the opportunity of playing either team.



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Judicial Board...

continued from page 1

year was that a Publications Board would end Daily-Council financial arguments," she said. "Unfortunately, things haven't worked out that way. However, it was not the intention of the Daily to see the sole and final authority over the budget taken away from the

Publications Board and given back to Council.

"Unless the wording of the by-laws can be cleared up to get around this problem, I think the only solution is a per capita

levy and total financial autonomy. This system has been instituted at a number of other Canadian universities and it really does end the squabbles."

Classified...

continued from page 6

markings on McGill campus. Has been stray for at least 10 days. Call after 6pm 935-2025

383 — Lessons

BARTENDING COURSE from March 13 to March 27, Tues & Thurs nights. The cost is \$45.00 Registration will be held on March 8 & 13 from 4-6pm in Rm 111 Student Union. For more information, please call 844-0058

AUTO MECHANICS COURSE from March 14 to April 18, Wed. nights. The cost is \$35.00 Registration will be held on March 13 from 4-6pm in Rm 111, Student Union. For more information, please call 844-0058

385 — Notices

Want to rap with a Rabbi? Call Rabbi Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Ambassador Wang Tung, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Canada, will speak on "China Entering the 21st Century" on Tues, March 13, 7:30pm, Leacock 219

Going to Europe this summer? If you are on the 20th Annual Europe Exploration through the Univ. of Illinois, please call Anne at 656-0745

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PURIM MEGILLAH READINGS

TUESDAY, MARCH 13

CONCORDIA: Rm H603 12PM

McGILL: Management Bldg.

Rm 426 12:15PM

DAWSON: Selby Campus

Rm S-1150 12:30PM

CHABAD HOUSE: Peel St 1:30PM

CAVENDISH MALL: 4PM

for further information

842-6616

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